

FELL MILES TO DEATH.

Aeronauts While Experimenting With a Dirigible Balloon Meet an Awful Fate in France.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—De Bratsky, the aeronaut, and a companion were killed by falling from a dirigible balloon today. The balloon started from the aero station at Vauzairard, a suburb of this city, at 7:55 A. M., on a trial trip. After preliminary maneuvers with a rope attachment, De Bratsky released the balloon and proceeded southward at a height of 500 or 600 feet. The propellers of the machine appeared to work well. The rudder, however, was not quite as successful.

AT LEAST ONE HUNDRED GRAVES HAVE BEEN ROBBED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 12.—Four dead bodies were found today, tied in sacks, in Georgia street, and in the rear of the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons. The bodies were identified as those of Mrs. Johanna Stiltz, stolen from the Ebenezer Cemetery; Mrs. Glendora Gates, stolen from Anderson Cemetery; Wallace Johnson, stolen from Ebenezer Cemetery; and Miss Catherine Doehring, stolen from the German Catholic Cemetery. The City Dispensary ambulance was called and the bodies were sent to the morgue. The finding of the bodies is supposed to be due to the efforts of detectives who for several days have been searching for them.

GREAT STREET CAR STRIKE IN SOUTH IS AT AN END.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 12.—Although an arrangement was reached last night between the New Orleans Street Railway Company and its striking motormen and conductors, whereby the latter agreed to return to work this morning, there was some delay in resuming traffic today, on account of the new complications which arose between the employees and the company over a demand that the strikers on returning to work sign new applications for places which were to be referred to persons who would pass upon the eligibility of the applicant and which some of the employees declared would give the company the opportunity to reject any man they desired. A number of the men signed the applications and took out cars but others refused and the Union issued an order that no more cars be manned until the question was settled. However, after a conference between the officials of the carmen's organization and the company's representatives the matter was disposed of, the applications being withdrawn, and the men were ordered to take out the cars though it will be impossible on account of the conditions of the track and wires, to immediately resume the full service.

REPORT OF INCREASE FOR THE MINERS HAS BEEN DENIED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Later, Mr. Thomas and Mr. Truesdale called at Mr. Morgan's office and remained in conference with him for a short time. When seen both again positively declined to make any statement as to the conference. P. A. B. Widener also called on Mr. Morgan. Later this afternoon it was stated at the office of Chairman Thomas that there was no statement to be made in regard to the conference of the coal operators in the Erie office today, notwithstanding the intimation earlier in the day that a statement might be made. The report that Mr. Morgan had assured Secretary of War Root that the miners should receive a ten per cent increase on returning to work was answered by President Thomas' secretary as follows: "No ten per cent increase has been granted nor ordered. The report must be denied emphatically." Mr. Oliphant also said that he knew nothing about a ten per cent increase.

HELD UP BY BOLD ROBBERS.

MASKED MEN ROB A STRANGER AND ARE SOON CAPTURED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—John B. Stevens, a stranger from the East, who has been in the city a few days, was held up and robbed by four masked men at an early hour this morning at the corner of Third and Mission streets and relieved of his gold watch and \$300 in cash. Stevens was roughly handled by the quartette of criminals. Before noon the police arrested three of the four highwaymen, all of whom have been identified by Stevens and locked up.

THEY TOOK LUNCHEON WITH THE KING.

American Generals Are the Guest of Edward Seventh.

King Spoke in Admiring Terms About President Roosevelt.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Ambassador Choate and Generals Corbin, Wood and Young were the guests of King Edward at a luncheon at Buckingham Palace today in honor of Lord Kitchener, prior to the latter's departure for India, where he is to take command of the British forces. Lord Roberts also was the guest of the King. General Corbin delivered to the King a message from President Roosevelt, expressing the hope that the King would lend his assistance in creating interest in the St. Louis Exposition. The King replied that he would answer the message personally in the same kindly spirit in which it was sent. At the conclusion of a rather elaborate luncheon, his Majesty arose and proposed the health of President Roosevelt. The King spoke in most admiring terms of the President and expressed his delight at seeing such distinguished Americans present. Before any other toast could be proposed his Majesty announced an adjournment to the smoking room, where he had a long talk with Generals Corbin, Young and Wood and explained to them his goodness to see them in England. "Because," he said, "I feel we are not only friends, but relations." The King asked many questions about the American army.

AN UNKNOWN MAN KILLED BY THE TRAIN.

Body Cut in Half and Portion Carried for Half a Mile.

Nothing Found on Remains by Which Identification Can be Made.

An unknown white man, apparently 35 years of age, was struck by an outgoing freight train about 7 o'clock last night a half mile east of San Leandro station and his body was cut in two. The real cause of the accident is not known, but the supposition is that the man had walked beyond the station with the intention of stealing a ride on the freight train that passes regularly at that time. He did not hear its approach and was struck by the engine. The crew on the train deny having seen the man on the track however. The wheels of the engine passed over the man's abdomen, cutting the body in two pieces. The upper portion was tossed into a trench near the track where it was found this morning by some farm hands. The lower portion of the body was carried over a mile by the engine before it was deposited alongside the rails. The personal appearance of the man donated that he was a laborer. There were no papers or other personal effects on the body, which would lead to a quick identification. He was clothed, wore a soft brown hat, gray vest, dark blue woolen shirt, and with trousers held in place by a leather belt. The remains have been taken to the branch morgue at San Leandro, where an inquest will be held.

BLOODHOUNDS ON TRAIL OF A TRAMP.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, Oct. 12.—A Sheriff's posse with bloodhounds is searching for a tramp who assaulted Gerie Killian, 8 years of age, near Melrose. There is a strong possibility that he will be lynched if caught, as there is great excitement and many threats.

GETS THREE YEARS ON BURGLARY CHARGE.

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 12.—Leon Perkins, a young man who was recently charged from the navy, was today sentenced to the Folsom penitentiary for three years for burglarizing the office of the Union Laundry last week.

CONFERENCE ON THE STRIKE.

Prominent Men Hold Consultation But do Not Appear to be Able to Make Terms.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—An unannounced and unexpected conference here today of the representatives of the coal-carrying roads led to renewed rumors of an impending settlement of the coal strike. This conference was held in the office of Mr. Thomas, chairman of the Erie Board, and taken in connection with other conferences in Washington and Philadelphia and this city, over Sunday, it was generally believed that some definite results would come from the meeting. At its conclusion, however, while no formal statement was given out, it was intimated that nothing of importance had been accomplished. IN CONFERENCE. NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—At noon today a conference of the representatives of the railroads, assembled in the office of Chairman Thomas of the Erie, President Truesdale of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, when he arrived, said: "A conference is to be held and it will be an important one. It may be productive of immediate results on the situation."

THOSE PRESENT. Those who participated in the conference were E. B. Thomas, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Erie Railroad; President Oliphant and Vice-President Wilcox of the Delaware & Hudson; President Fowler of the Ontario and Western and President Truesdale of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western. Added significance was given to Mr. Truesdale's words in view of the fact that until today he has steadfastly adhered to the statement that no step in the direction of a settlement had been taken. During the conference of last week he reiterated this statement with emphasis and as late as Saturday afternoon he refused to admit that any progress had been made. J. P. Morgan left his yacht Cosair, on which he has been since Saturday last, early today and went directly to his office.

LASTED AN HOUR. The conference in Mr. Thomas' office lasted a little more than one hour. When the participants dispersed they declined to make any statement as to what had transpired. It was announced, however, that the conference was informal. In addition to those already mentioned, President Walter of the Lehigh Valley was present, and the Independent operator, John Markle, also joined the conference, remaining about five minutes. It was intimated that later in the day a statement might be issued.

BAER AT PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—President Baer of the Philadelphia and Reading was in his office in this city this morning. He had nothing to say for publication regarding his visit to New York yesterday or the coal strike situation. President Baer called on A. J. Cassatt, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at the latter's office today. Later the two presidents were joined by General Louis Wagner, chairman of the Board of City Trustees, who represents the Girard estate, owner of several coal mines, leased by the Reading Company and Senator Quay. The latter refused to discuss his visit to President Roosevelt yesterday.

It is not known whether the coming together of these four gentlemen had anything to do with the coal strike situation, as all refused to talk. After President Baer returned to his office in the Reading building, he was visited by Senator Quay. The two were in conference about fifteen minutes, after which the Senator left the building. TROOPS ON GUARD. WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 12.—Interest was centered today in the efforts of the coal companies to induce men to return to work under the protection of the troops. Information from coal companies is difficult to obtain, but judging from reports received from various sources there are few additional workers in the mines today. The troops were out early and were not called upon to suppress any disorder. It was stated at strike headquarters that there were no desertions from the ranks of the strikers today, but on the other hand fewer men are at work than last week. President Mitchell had no news to give out. He said he had heard rumors of a strike settlement, but there was nothing in them so far as he knew. He is apparently waiting for news from the other side.

DECISION IS GIVEN UNDER THE U. S. TRUST LAW.

INDIVIDUAL OPERATOR IS GIVEN BEST OF THE COMBINATION BY OUR CIRCUIT COURT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—In the opinion handed down today by Judges Gilbert, Ross and Hawley, the decision of the Circuit Court for the western division of Washington was reversed and the case remanded for further proceedings. The case is that of S. A. Gibbs, doing business under the name and style of S. A. Gibbs and Company, plaintiff in error, versus E. T. McNeely et al, associated together under the name and style of the Washington Red Cedar Shingle Manufacturing Company, defendants in error. The plaintiff in error brought an action to recover damages against the defendants in error under the trust act of July 2, 1890. He alleged that he had been a dealer in Washington red cedar shingles at the city of Tacoma. He transacted a business of \$180,000 a year and from it derived an annual profit of \$3,000. The Red Cedar Shingle Manufacturers' Association is an association comprising 108 members and its object was to issue from time to time a minimum price below which all members agree not to sell shingles to dealers or wholesalers and to close down all mills necessary in order that the output of red cedar shingles might be curtailed when it was found that the red supply should exceed the demand. On November 11, 1899, the order was issued for all mills in the State of Washington to close down, which they did for a period of sixty days. By this step S. A. Gibbs, the plaintiff in error, was interrupted in his business and the profits did not sustain the cause of action and that the combination described in the complaint was not one in restraint of interstate commerce, so as to give a right of action under the provisions of the act of July 12, 1890, to one who has been injured by a resolution passed and circulated, denouncing him for cutting prices, and also upon the ground that in the opinion of the court, the allegations in the fourth cause of action were insufficient to constitute a cause of action. The action of the court was delivered by Judge Gilbert.

BERNARD MOSES WILL RETIRE.

GENERAL JAMES F. SMITH WILL SUCCEED THE BERKELEY MAN AT MANILA.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—General James F. Smith of California has been appointed a member of the Philippine Commission to succeed Bernard Moses, who is to retire January 1st.

Our best endeavor is extended to you. OPERA and FIELD GLASSES. CHAS. H. WOOD OPTICIAN 1153 WASHINGTON ST. OAKLAND, CAL. Sign "The Winking Eye."

BOTH DENIED A SEPARATION.

Judge Ogden Says That a Wife Beater May be a Good Fellow When Out With the Boys.

"Is a man who beats his wife and terrorizes his children a good fellow when he is with male companions. Superior Judge F. B. Ogden says he is and he further declares that that the wife-beater's cowardice is responsible for this condition of affairs. His conclusion is that while every so-called 'good fellow' may not be a wife beater, most of the latter species of mankind are docile and affable when in the presence of the stronger sex. Judge Ogden said all this from the bench this morning when he denied a divorce to Mr. and Mrs. Remien of East Oakland, the eccentric couple who lived for five years in the same house without conversing with one another. Henry Remien sued for a divorce on the ground of desertion and the wife, Clara Remien filed a cross complaint charging cruelty. The evidence showed that the woman would not live with her husband and that he was cruel to her. "It is an unfortunate incident," said Judge Ogden in denying a decree to each of the plaintiffs, "that a man who beats his wife appears as a paragon of virtue while away from home and I therefore cannot accept evidence as to the husband's good character. The cowardly traits that would lead a man to strike a female usually make him particularly docile when with those of his own sex. Such a man generally has a good reputation with the world at large. I have found in my experience on the bench and in the practice of my profession, that when he is in the presence of his own family he is a brute. I have learned that a man who is a wife beater is generally a 'good fellow' to his male friends. The restraint of his physical powers which he exercises then are cast aside when he enters his own home. He feels himself the master at home and he tries to prove it by an exercise of physical force." Regarding the charges made against each other by husband and wife, Judge Ogden said that the evidence offered by either, if taken alone would have been sufficient to warrant a divorce but there had been no preponderance of evidence and that offered by one had been contradicted by the other. "They both brought on the trouble," he said. "Otherwise I would have awarded the divorce to the wife for there was some evidence to the effect that Remien dragged her about by the hair."

BRUTAL OF A DRUNKEN MAN.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, Oct. 12.—Only the non-appearance of his wife, daughter, and her husband prevented Thomas Doherty, a blacksmith of this city, from exterminating his entire family while in a drunken rage last night. He stood at the head of the stairs at his residence as they came up, with a gun. They fled to a neighbor's and later when they re-appeared Doherty opened fire. The shots went wild and having but one bullet left he shot himself through the mouth. He will die.

ADMINISTRATOR AND CHATTEL MORTGAGE AUCTION SALE.

OF THE FINE FURNITURE, PIANO, CARPETS, JEWELRY AND SURREY OF THE LATE CAPTAIN ARMSTRONG. J. BUCHANAN, AUCTIONEER. Also J. Jonas' household goods. C. D. Kelly mortgagor. Sale Tuesday, October 14th, at 10:30 A. M. Sale corner Twenty-eighth street and San Pablo avenue, Oakland. Open for inspection Monday afternoon. Goods to be sold comprise in part one fine upright piano, one square piano, brass bedsteads, oak, cherry and walnut bedroom suits, fine chifonier, folding bed, hair mattresses, 350 yards body Brussels carpet, new lace curtains, oak dining room furniture, oak hat rack, sewing machine, pictures, parlor suits, odd parlor pieces, one extra fine double seated surrey, two fine ranges and kitchen utensils, etc., etc. We will also sell sixteen rolls of matting for an insurance company, slightly damaged. All must and will be sold. J. A. MUNRO & CO., Auctioneers, 1501 Park street, Alameda. Tel. Grand 178.

***** \$3250 to \$4000 ***** Elegant New Houses Now being built on Valdez Street, North of Twenty-Sixth—large lots, fine location. See plan at office. Woodward, Watson & Co. 903 Broadway, Oakland. *****

Protect valuables while away Persons leaving the city temporarily can leave with us, a single paper, such as a will, a deed or an insurance policy, cases of silverware, trunks of valuable clothing, costly furs, laces, tapestries or heirlooms, etc. We give storage receipts for them and an absolute guaranty for safe keeping and safe return. —THE— Oakland Bank of Savings BROADWAY AND TWELFTH STREETS AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000.00 CAPITAL PAID IN.....480,000.00 RESERVE FUND.....177,758.82 DEPOSITS, JULY 1, 1902.....8,495,439.54 ISAAC L. REGUA, President W. W. GARTHWAITHE, Cashier HENRY ROGERS, Vice-President E. C. HAGAR, Assistant Cashier

MACHINISTS MAY GO ON A STRIKE.

Men Are Writing to Hear From Harriman--They Are Ready to Drop Their Tools.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13.—Whether the machinists on all of E. H. Harriman's railroad system shall strike depends, it seems, on what Harriman and his directors may do at Salt Lake City tomorrow morning.

The annual meeting of the Union Pacific is to be held in the Utah capital tomorrow. Important business is to come before the board. Perhaps the most important is the threat of Thomas F. Wilson, fourth vice-president of the International Association of Machinists, to order a strike of every machinist on the Harriman lines if the Harriman men endorse the piece work system against which a strike is now being made by Union Pacific machinists in Omaha.

Local Southern Pacific officials say that the piece work system is very satisfactory to their men.

"It has never been complained of in the Sacramento shops, nor among our machinists in this city," said N. H. Foster, assistant to the manager, today. "We do not have much of it done, however."

Not one of the "head men" in the yellow building knew anything of the prospect of the machinists' strike being carried into the Southern Pacific camp.

In the local Union Pacific officials equal ignorance of the situation prevailed.

The "U. P." people have no shops nearer this city than Ogden. They have extensive shops in Wyoming at several points. These would be affected should the strike spread from Omaha, in accordance with Vice-President Wilson's threat.

There are 3,000 men at Sacramento who would quit work if a general strike in the Southern Pacific shops was ordered, and about 300 men in this city who would be similarly affected.

WILL HONOR LITTLEFIELD

POPULAR CONGRESSMAN SPEAKS AT SAN JOSE THIS EVENING.

SAN JOSE, Oct. 13.—The Republican County Central Committee has arranged for a grand demonstration tonight in honor of Congressman Littlefield, who will arrive on the 4:30 P. M. train. He will be met at the station by the city of San Jose, and will be escorted to the city hall for a reception at 8 o'clock. The mass meeting will be held at the Hamilton Hotel, and the speaker will be escorted from the hotel to the city hall by the Fifth Regiment, the Army and Navy Republican League, the Patriotic Club and other Republican organizations.

HE IS CHARGED WITH PERJURY

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 13.—Julius Lehmann, convicted of perjury and wanted under an indictment for bribery, who has been a fugitive from justice for several days, was captured by a deputy sheriff today just as he was entering his house. It was stated subsequently that Lehmann intended to surrender tomorrow, as his case comes up on appeal then. He is seeking to secure a reversal of the verdict of the jury that convicted him of perjury May 17 last in connection with the lighting bribery deal and the birthday party at which \$17,500 is said to have been distributed among members of the House of Delegates combine. Lehmann was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

OSGOOD

THE DRUG CUTTER

Wholesale and Retail

7th and Broadway

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT

The most complete stock west of Chicago.

OUR GOODS ARE RIGHT

Direct buyers from manufacturers.

OUR OWN GOODS

Are money-back goods if not as represented.

OUR TRUSS DEPARTMENT

Carries everything in that line: Trusses, Silk stockings, Belts, Supporters, Anklets, Wrists, All kinds of Rubber Goods—A Complete Rubber Department.

FREE DELIVERY. TELEPHONE MAIN 225.

Calder's Dentine	15c	Hall's Hair Renewer	65c
Packer's Tar Soap	15c	Hunyadi Water	25c
Pearl Soap	10c	Listerine (large)	15c
Woodbury's Soap	15c	Manalin	60c
Cuticura Soap	15c	Manalin's Homeopathic Goods	75c
La Blanca Powder	15c	Miles' Blood Cure	65c
Capillaris	35c	Miles' Heart Cure	65c
Pinaud's Eau de Cologne	35c	Miles' Nerve	15c
Lyon's Tooth Powder	35c and 65c	Miles' Pills	15c
Lola Mentez Cream	65c	Malted Milk (small)	40c
Allcock's Plasters	10c	Malted Milk (large)	75c
Ayer's Hair Vigor	65c	Malted Milk, Hospital size	\$3.00
Antiphlogistine (small)	35c	Peruna	60c
Antiphlogistine (large)	85c	Pinkham's Vegetable Compound	65c
Bromo Quinine	10c	Pinkham's Blood Purifier	65c
Bromo Seltzer	10c; 2 for 15c	Paine's Celery Compound	65c
Carter's Pills	15c; 2 for 25c	S. S. S. (small)	65c
Coke Dandruff Cure	65c	S. S. S. (large)	\$1.25
Casare's	10c; 2 for 15c	Shoof's Restorative	25c
Duffy's Malt Whiskey	75c	Wizard Oil (small)	35c
Follow's Syrup, 1.50 size	75c	Wizard Oil (large)	75c
Garfield Tea (small)	15c	Warner's Pills	15c
Garfield Tea (medium)	35c	Warner's Safe Cure	75c
Haskett's Bitters	75c	Wine Gardui	75c
Karlom Oil	15c		

ANXIETY FELT FOR EXPEDITION

"ARIZONA CHARLIE" AND HIS MEN MAY HAVE MET THE CANNIBALS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13.—Some anxiety is felt here for the safety of the expedition which left San Diego some time ago to visit the island of Tibouron for the alleged purpose of getting possession of a certain treasure reported to be secreted on the island. "Arizona Charlie" Meadows, who was at the head of the expedition, in a letter written to Captain Foster, said that he expected to land on Tibouron within the past fifty years have party was not heard from within fifteen days of that date. "You may conclude that we have failed and been eaten by the Seris."

The fifteen days have passed and no word has been received from the party.

The Seris are cannibals and several expeditions which have left for Tibouron within the past fifty years have met with disaster and death at the hands of the warlike natives.

RIOTING AT THE POLITICAL MEETING

SAN JUAN, P. R., Oct. 13.—There were rioting and shootings at political meetings in several towns yesterday. The most serious disturbance was at Guayama. A large mob of Republicans near there attacked the prominent Federalist, among whom was the local president of the party, Romaguera. The Federalists returned the fire of their opponents and killed Elias Santos, a Republican, and wounded others. Romaguera was wounded. The three Federalist leaders were arrested and placed in jail.

In a shooting affray at Bayamon two men were wounded and at Lunapaco shots were fired in various parts of the city, but there were no casualties.

ALLIANCE FETED IN STOCKTON.

OAKLANDERS GET A ROYAL WELCOME IN SLOUGH CITY.

The Republican Alliance returned from Stockton, where they went Saturday night to see Dr. Pardee, returned home at 5 o'clock this morning, jaded but happy. They report having a splendid time in the Gate City. They, as well as Dr. Pardee, were given a royal reception by the hospitable Stocktonians. The hall there, Dr. Pardee spoke was so packed that the members of the Alliance could not get in, but they were taken to the Armory, where an appetizing lunch was spread. After the speaking, the Alliance came in and spent some time with the boys. Hundreds of workmen came to shake his hand, and all seemed pleased to meet him.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN BERKELEY TONIGHT.

There will be a big Republican rally in East Berkeley tonight. All the Republican county candidates will attend. Orin S. Hendon, the Republican candidate for Railroad Commissioner, will be the principal speaker of the evening, though the local candidates will make short talks.

Arthur Elston will preside, and the meeting will be enlivened by fireworks and campaign songs.

STEAMER VENTURE IS A TOTAL LOSS

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 13.—The steamer Venture is a total loss on Tugue Island, according to a private dispatch which was received this morning from Fort Simpson by her owners. The Venture which has been engaged in the cattle carrying trade to Alaska, was bound down with 12,000 cases of salmon when she was lost.

RALPH B. HAMILTON TIRED OF MARRIED LIFE.

Ralph B. Hamilton, who two years ago led to the altar pretty Lillian Noble, tired of married life in less than a month, according to a divorce complaint, which was filed today by the wife, who would be a grass-widow.

The wedding of Hamilton and Miss Noble was a society event and a happy future was predicted for them by their friends, but the happiness was of short duration, for the honeymoon had not yet waned when the groom's love grew cold and he deserted his young and pretty bride. In her divorce complaint Mrs. Hamilton charges her husband with failure to provide and desertion and she asks to be allowed to resume her maiden name and for suitable alimony. There are no children.

CHARGED WITH CRIMINAL LIBEL

SAN JOSE, Oct. 13.—Henry E. Miller, publisher of the Crucible, a small paper of semi-weekly issue, is undergoing a preliminary examination today on a charge of criminal libel preferred by James Holman, late special officer in Chinatown. After the article containing the alleged libel had been read and Holman had denied the statement that he is peculiarly or in any other way connected with a questionable house in Chinatown, the prosecution rested.

PIAD HIS LAST VISIT TO HIS FRIENDS HERE.

Word was received here today of the death in Elmiria, in this State, of Eugene Roberts, a former resident of this place. He was on a visit to friends here only a few days ago. He was 67 years old.

BLACKSMITH SEVERELY LACERATES HIS HAND.

Joseph Vignato, a blacksmith who lives at 1011 Santa Clara avenue, Alameda, severely lacerated two fingers of his left hand while at work with a chisel this morning. He was treated at the Receiving Hospital.

DIED AFTER A SHORT ILLNESS.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Oct. 13.—Chief Engineer William Robinson of the Revenue Cutter Service on duty on board the cutter Grant, died this morning after a brief illness.

TROOPS ARE GIVEN SET BACK

GOVERNMENT SOLDIERS ARE BEATEN BY THE REBELS IN SOUTH.

WILLEMSTADT, Island of Curacao, Oct. 13.—The troops of the Venezuelan government have been repulsed while attempting to occupy Coro, and sustained heavy losses. A schooner with sixty men on board was sunk. An engagement was fought at Guayabo, three hours from Coro, Saturday. The government force was defeated, losing 112 men.

The revolutionists have almost completely encircled Coro.

The British cruiser Indefatigable arrived at La Guayra Saturday. Other British vessels are to follow.

The United States gunboat Marietta has returned to La Guayra from Curacao.

Serious events are predicted for this week.

RAINY SEASON HAS OPENED

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13.—The "first rain of the season" has created no enthusiasm in the cozy offices of the weather prophets under the roof of the big Mills Building.

It isn't an opportune rain in the first place, and secondly it's a rain of only trifling dimensions.

"Nine hundredths of an inch fell here this morning," said G. H. Wilson, the forecaster of the local bureau. "That's not much of a shower, and it can't do any good, except to lay the dust. It's too early for the farmers to get any good out of that sort of rain, and it's just the time of year when fruit can be injured by showers. There are lots of prunes and other fruit being dried now, and rain will spoil it."

The Bureau official report that but one outside report of rain has reached the office, that being from Eureka. Only a "trace" fell there.

The forecast is for continued showers and threatenings of rain throughout the day and tonight as far south as the Tehachapi.

SENATOR HANNA AT HIS OFFICE

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 13.—Senator Hanna, who was taken ill Saturday while on a speaking tour and compelled to return home, was at his office today and feeling much better.

HE MADE A PLEA FOR A BRUTAL SON.

With tears streaming down his cheeks, aged Tom Baker stood in Police Judge Smith's chambers this morning and pleaded with His Honor to release his step-son, Joe Sullivan, who had been arrested last night after he had nearly killed his mother.

The family live at 788 Wood street.

The son Joe stands nearly six feet three inches and is a powerful man. According to people who live near by, he has a troublesome disposition and is ever willing to pick a fight. Last night he came home under the influence of liquor, attacked his aged step-father with his fists and most cruelly beat the old man. In an attempt to separate the combatants, Mrs. Baker, who is a frail woman, came within range of her son's flying fists and was nearly rendered unconscious by the blows showered upon her head.

Not content with thrashing his parents, the son proceeded to attack the boy and his wife, and when they were given the object had not officer Keefe been summoned by the neighbors and placed the belligerent man in irons.

The patrol wagon was sent for and the officer and his prisoner removed to the City Prison, where a charge of battery was placed against the latter. The father avowed last night that the son should go to jail for his actions, but this morning he had become reconciled and wanted the boy returned to him.

"I love that boy with all my heart," said the father between his sobs, to Judge Smith, but he must treat me with the respect that is due me at my age. He is old enough to know that. He hurt me both his mother and me with one hand, but he must be taught that such is not right.

"You love your mother don't you Joe?" said the father turning to the son who was present.

The son slowly nodded his head and covering his face with his hands, burst into tears. When the next morning scene was witnessed, the father put his arms around the son and with their heads on each other's shoulder, wept.

After the pair had become somewhat calm, Judge Smith took the son to one side and gave him a severe lecture on the duties of a son to a parent and then upon the son promising that he would behave himself in the future, he was dismissed from custody.

CRISTALL IS GIVEN RELEASE

Cristall, the well known local pitcher, has been released by the local management. He may go to Los Angeles.

ROLAND MOLINEUX PLACED ON TRIAL.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The second trial of Roland Molineux, accused of the murder of Mrs. Catherine Adams, on December 28, 1898, was called today after many delays and adjournments in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court. Justice John S. Lambert of Fredonia presided. Molineux was not in court when his counsel began their argument in objection to the motion made last week for a special jury trial.

MYSTERY OF DROWNING STILL UNSOLVED

After lying for three days on a slab at the Morgue, the body of "identical" still remains above the level of the aged white woman who was so mysteriously discovered by January Fernandez struggling in the waters of a slough back of Bailey's stable at an early hour Saturday morning.

THIRD WARD RALLY.

Great preparations are being made for the monster Republican candidates meeting to be held in the Third Ward next Thursday night, under the auspices of the Republican County Central Committee. The large pavilion on the grounds of the Contra Costa Laundry has been secured and it will be fittingly decorated for the occasion. Besides the County candidates, Attorney W. H. L. Hynes and other well known speakers will address the citizens of the Third Ward. Councilman George Fitzgerald will in all probability preside. There will, of course, be a band to discourse patriotic airs and plenty of bombs and skyrocket to give the assembly a genuine political appearance. The arrangements are being well handled by Committee men Mullins, Burke and Morrison, who are the representatives of that district.

REALTY SYNDICATE BUYS MORE LAND.

A deed was placed on file today whereby Mrs. Emma Bonney of San Francisco transferred a lot, 100x25 feet, on Hollister street, near Yerba Buena avenue, to George Sterling, representing the Realty Syndicate. The consideration is not given.

TO ORGANIZE LANE CLUB.

There will be a meeting tomorrow night in G. A. R. Hall, Thirtieth street, near Broadway, at which a Lane Club will be organized.

GENERAL GRANT RETURN FROM PHILIPPINES.

SAYS EVERYTHING IN THE ISLAND IS PEACEFUL AND QUIET.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13.—The United States transport Logan arrived here today, twenty-nine days from Manila, via Nagasaki. Brigadier-General Fred D. Grant is on board the Logan. The transport, which is one of the South Coast class, 157 casus, 55 discharged soldiers, 123 sick and a number of insane soldiers. Brigadier-General Grant is in excellent health and glad to be home once more.

"It feels good," said the General, "to be at home with friends again. Three years in the Philippines with only a two months' leave of absence is long enough for me. Everything in the islands is quiet and peaceful. The big fighting work now consists in collecting the men and erecting forts. The beneficent results of education are rapidly clearing away the ignorance of the natives, which in reality was the principal cause of trouble."

General Grant was in command of the Sixth Separate Brigade and his principal duties consisted in the training of the courts and the administration of justice. After a short stay in this city the General will leave for San Antonio, where he will command the Department of Texas.

COLONEL HUSTON IS STILL ON TRIAL

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13.—The court martial of Lieutenant Colonel Joseph F. Huston, Nineteenth Infantry, was resumed this morning at army headquarters in the Phelan building.

All the pomp and circumstance that attended Saturday's session of the military tribunal was to be noted today. The eleven distinguished officers who constitute the court martial board were in their seats promptly at 11 o'clock.

Colonel Huston looked at ease, and sat by Captain Frank McIntyre, who acts as his counsel.

Police Officer J. G. Attridge of the North End Station was the first witness called by Judge Advocate Major Hull, who acts in a similar capacity to that of a prosecuting attorney in civil procedure.

Officer Attridge testified that he was on the corner of Lyon and Greenwich streets at 8 o'clock on the night of September 15th last.

WEATHER REPORT FOR THIRTY-SIX HOURS

Weather forecasts for thirty-six hours ending 5 P. M. Pacific time, Tuesday, Monday, October 13, 1902:

San Francisco and Vicinity—Showers this afternoon, tonight and Tuesday; fresh southerly wind.

Northern California—Showers this afternoon, tonight and Tuesday in central and northern portions, cloudy elsewhere; fresh southerly winds; rain makers should stack.

Southern California—Fair this afternoon and tonight, cloudy Tuesday; light southerly winds.

Nevada—Cloudy tonight and Thursday with showers in extreme western portion Tuesday; warmer in western portion tonight.

GOT INTOXICATED AT A FRENCH DINNER

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13.—Mrs. Cora E. Lovett, 46 of Powell street, prominent in the city, was arrested last night for intoxication after a French dinner at the Hotel de Ville.

She called at the Hotel de Justice this morning in a towering rage, and obtained a warrant for the arrest of John Doe on the stated charge of drunkenness. Her daughter had partaken of a French dinner last night and reached home drunk. She was so intoxicated that she could not walk and she was carried to her room by her father. She was arrested by the police and taken to the City Prison.

PARADES OF THE FRENCH

At what point does life begin? So far as regards space of time, the question is unanswerable. It is a question of time, and it would have been said that in regard to that seemingly essential condition of life, temperature, we did know pretty much all there was to be known. Little of life is there below the freezing point or above the boiling point of water, and far above the boiling point of life is to be destroyed. When our greatest physicist, in 1871, suggested that seeds of plants might have been carried to this world in a far distant age, the hypothesis seemed incredible, because the temperature of space, being at least as low as minus 273 degrees centigrade, would be fatal to life in any form. This is not so. Recently, at the Jenner Institute, bacteria have been frozen in liquid air, and when thawed and placed in proper media, have germinated. The processes of life were arrested, but the nascent energy was not destroyed. 200 degrees centigrade—say, 300 degrees Fahrenheit—of frost. Experiments are now being made to find whether continuance for months or years in such cold takes away the vitality of these lowest forms of life.

FATAL TEMPERATURES.

At what point does life begin? So far as regards space of time, the question is unanswerable. It is a question of time, and it would have been said that in regard to that seemingly essential condition of life, temperature, we did know pretty much all there was to be known. Little of life is there below the freezing point or above the boiling point of water, and far above the boiling point of life is to be destroyed. When our greatest physicist, in 1871, suggested that seeds of plants might have been carried to this world in a far distant age, the hypothesis seemed incredible, because the temperature of space, being at least as low as minus 273 degrees centigrade, would be fatal to life in any form. This is not so. Recently, at the Jenner Institute, bacteria have been frozen in liquid air, and when thawed and placed in proper media, have germinated. The processes of life were arrested, but the nascent energy was not destroyed. 200 degrees centigrade—say, 300 degrees Fahrenheit—of frost. Experiments are now being made to find whether continuance for months or years in such cold takes away the vitality of these lowest forms of life.

WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENTS AND INVITATIONS PRINTED IN NEW STYLE TYPE AT THE TRIBUNE OFFICE.

WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENTS AND INVITATIONS PRINTED IN NEW STYLE TYPE AT THE TRIBUNE OFFICE.

BOER GENERALS ARE IN PARIS

THEY ARE HEARTILY CHEERED WHEN THEY ENTER THE CAPITAL.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—The Boer Generals, Botha, De Wet and Delarey arrived in Paris today. Senator Pauliat and the Pro-Boer Commission received them at the railroad station. After speeches of welcome had been delivered the party drove to a hotel. The precincts of the station and the route to the hotel were thronged with spectators who heartily cheered the generals, although the crowds' enthusiasm manifested was nothing like the assemblages and demonstrations witnessed on the occasion of Mr. Kruger's arrival here two years ago.

General Botha, replying to the Senator said:

"We have suffered greatly and had to sign a peace treaty, which was a great shock to you and to us. I hope self-government will soon be given to the Boer people, for they loyally laid down their arms and took the oath of allegiance. But it must not be inferred from this allegiance that they will allow themselves to be dragged in the mud."

This statement was greeted with cheers.

The society for the aid of Boer children handed General De Wet \$15,000.

THIEVES BREAK INTO A BARBER SHOP.

Joe Furtado, a barber, with a place of business at 1111 Twenty-third avenue, has reported to the police authorities that some time last night burglars broke into his shop and stole \$10 in small change from the till and many of his instruments. Entrance was gained by breaking a pane in the rear window and unfastening the window catch. Detectives have been detailed on the case.

APPRAISEMENT OF THE TAYLOR ESTATE APPROVED.

Judge Ellsworth this morning approved the appraisement of D. F. McWade on the collateral inheritance tax on the estate of the late John Taylor. The estate is valued at \$4,279.92 and the tax is fixed at \$210.83. The heirs are Henrietta and Martha Taylor.

SMALLPOX CASE.

A case of smallpox at 659 Grove street has been reported to the Health Office. The patient is a colored man named P. Tappan. The house has been placed in quarantine.

CONCERNING WOMEN.

A fan-shaped table was used at a recent wedding in honor of the Christian name of the bride. The bride-cake was also in the shape of a fan, with loops of white satin ribbon run in and out of the edge of the icing. Menus and name-cards were fan-shaped, and the serviettes were folded like fans. The bridesmaids' presents were fans, bearing the initials of bride and bridegroom, and a medallion portrait of the bride.

Hungarian work is engaging the attention of the linen-loving woman these days. It is done by the Hungarian peasant women, the material used being linen of various textures in white or brown Holland tint; red is the principal color used in embroidering it, although blue is often mingled with it, sometimes other tints as well, and the whole embroidery is lovely; so is a brilliant gold silk on white crepe cloth. There are curtains, portieres, tablecloths, bags, bedspreads, etc., as well as peasant women's gala frocks beautifully worked.

STOCKINGS AS SO FAR FORGOTTEN PROFESSIONAL DISCRETION AS TO TAIL TALKS OUT OF HIS STUDIO.

This artist designs hosiery chiefly for fair, fastidious and extravagant tastes. He has a large stock of wear stockings, the patterns of which are unique and they obtain the copyright of the design. One customer insisted on having a pair of stockings embroidered with a serpent having two pearls for its eyes. Other art stockings are decorated with perfect imitations of flowers embroidered in colors, violets and lilacs and lilacs. The artist selects a particular flower which they order to be worked on all their hosiery. Women of severe tastes prefer black lace with jewel embroidery. The artist in question charges any price from 24 francs upward for a pair of stockings.

CRITICS ALLEGED THAT THE MODERN ENGLISH WOMAN'S SMILE IS FAST BECOMING A MOUNTAINOUS THING FROM OVER AND IN DISCRIMINATE USE.

There is no doubt in it—it is only a muscular movement made seemingly to show polite interest. It reminds one of the Japanese woman who must always smile, even in deepest sorrow or distress. There is no such thing as a woman who never smiles. The effort to imitate the vivacity of our American sisters is supposed to be at the root of the continued smile to be seen on the countenances of modern women. But a smile, never make a countenance pleasing, unless it expresses some lively interest of feeling. Too many sweet, coy and appealing smiles are given in a listless, valueless and unmeaning. Repose is needed nowadays in nearly every direction and nowhere more than on the faces of women.

TO LET—ROOMS UNFURNISHED.

TWO unfurnished rooms, 549 24th st., near Grove.

TO LET—Two sunny rooms and bath, 522 24th.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

AT A BARBAIN—Good matched team of black horses, sound, young and true; good travelers; would make fine harness or carriage team. Call at 915 San Pablo ave.

SEVERAL new high grade sample pianos certified for cash regardless of cost; agent returning East. Box 97, Tribune.

FOR SALE—HOUSES.

1850—REAR of 3 rooms and bath; all modern, pleasant, sunny rooms; nice corner lot; large, easy walking distance; Broadway, on 12th st. This is one of the best bargains in the city. Apply quickly to ALDEN CO., 118 Broadway.

Real Estate.

\$250 CASH, \$5 per month—New 8 room house; 10 minutes' walk to City Hall; a fine home.

\$200 cash, \$1 per month—Elmhurst; 4 room modern house; lot 10x12.

\$250—New 4 room cottage; lot 50x10; \$50 cash; 10 minutes' walk to City Hall. W. M. F. TODD, 100 Broadway.

Help Wanted—Male.

A BRIGHT young man, 17 or 18 years of age, to learn dry goods business. Apply to superintendent at Sallinger's department store.

Lost and Found.

LOST—Large black cat, yellow ribbon and bell on neck. Return to 1287 Cass and receive reward.

MILLIONAIRE PLACED ON TRIAL BEFORE COURT

HE IS ACCUSED OF ATTEMPTING TO BRIBE A PUBLIC OFFICIAL.

COLUMBIA, Mo., Oct. 13.—The case of Col. Edward Butler, politician and millionaire of St. Louis, charged with attempted bribery, was called for trial this afternoon in the Circuit Court before Judge Holiday. The defendant's alleged offense consists of having offered Dr. Chapman of the St. Louis Board of Health, a bribe to vote for a certain bill providing for the collection of garbage.

Defendant was represented by a brilliant array of legal talent, among whom were Judge Alexander Walter, Thomas J. Rowe, Former Governor Charles F. Thomas, Judge Chester H. Krum and Attorney William Williams. Circuit Attorney Joseph W. Foster appeared for the State, with his office force for assistants.

Mr. Fulk opened the case immediately after the calling of the venire for the standing jury. He presented the motion for venire for a special venire, the defendant had with him the court, by the defense would take precedence of the venire for a special venire. He asked if the State was ready to take up the defendant's case.

Mr. Fulk opened the case immediately after the calling of the venire for the standing jury. He presented the motion for venire for a special venire, the defendant had with him the court, by the defense would take precedence of the venire for a special venire. He asked if the State was ready to take up the defendant's case.

C. W. Kinsey, Dealer in New Style Household Furniture, Carpets, Ranges, Etc.

Modern furniture bought, exchanged or sold on installment payments. Cash discount 10 per cent from installment prices. 462-464 Thirteenth street, Oakland.

DIED

REILLY—In Alabama, October 6, 1902 (of pneumonia), Dr. Eugene Crowell, son of the late Dr. Paul J. and Catherine Reilly, and brother of Paul and John Reilly, and the late Angela Reilly, a native of San Francisco.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral, Tuesday, October 14, at 2 o'clock A. M., from 226 Ninth street, Oakland, then to the church of the Immaculate Conception, where a requiem high mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul, commencing at 8 o'clock A. M. Interment private. Please omit flowers. WEST OAKLAND, October 13, 1902. Harriet Westall, beloved wife of Joseph Westall and mother of Charles, Rosa and Mabel Westall, a native of Oakland, aged 61 years, 5 months and 12 days.

JOHN A. BECKWITH INSURANCE AGENT.

118 BROADWAY. Manchester Insurance Company of Edinburgh, Scotland, American Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., and Aetna Insurance Company.

NOTICE OF STREET WORK.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 6th day of October, A. D. 1902, the City Council of the City of Oakland passed Resolution of Intention, No. 2587, to order the following street work to be done, viz: That thirty-fourth street in said city, be sidewalked on north side between east and west lines of said street, and that portion of said street between said lines of said street, and the western line of Dwyer street, with cement six feet wide where not already done in cement or bitumen.

For further particulars, reference is hereby made to said Resolution on file in the office of the City Clerk of the City of Oakland, and this notice shall be published for six days in the Oakland Tribune, being the newspaper designated by said City Council for such publication.

Oakland, October 13th, 1902. CHAS. F. OTT, Superintendent of Streets of the City of Oakland. 71-10-14-15

NOTICE OF STREET WORK.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 6th day of October, A. D. 1902, the City Council of the City of Oakland passed Resolution of Intention, No. 2587, to order the following street work to be done, viz: That 7th street in said city, from the eastern line of Oak street to the western line of Oak street, be sidewalked with macadam with class "C" macadam, and graded excepting from said sidewalk the portion of said street between said lines of said street, and the western line of Dwyer street, with cement six feet wide where not already done in cement or bitumen.

For further particulars, reference is hereby made to said Resolution on file in the office of the City Clerk of the City of Oakland, and this notice shall be published for six days in the Oakland Tribune, being the newspaper designated by said City Council for such publication.

Oakland, October 13th, 1902. CHAS. F. OTT, Superintendent of Streets of the City of Oakland. 72-10-14-15

Too Late for Classification

Situations Wanted Female.

WANTED—By competent woman, work by day as waitress or house cleaning. Box 95, Tribune office.

SITUATION wanted by a young Swedish girl to take care of an infant. 538 Adeline street, Oakland.

WANTED—Position by competent Swedish girl, cooking; some housework; \$30 per month. Box 95, Tribune office.

SITUATION for cooking or housework; reference; \$25 or \$30, 539 5th st.

Help Wanted—Female.

GIRL, wanted as cook. Inquire at 1074 12th st.

To Let—Rooms Unfurnished.

TWO unfurnished rooms, 549 24th st., near Grove.

TO LET—Two sunny rooms and bath, 522 24th.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

AT A BARBAIN—Good matched team of black horses, sound, young and true; good travelers; would make fine harness or carriage team. Call at 915 San Pablo ave.

SEVERAL new high grade sample pianos certified for cash regardless of cost; agent returning East. Box 97, Tribune.

BERKELEY and STATE UNIVERSITY

Program of Events for Students Prepare to West Berkeley Resident
the Week at State Celebrate After Big Gored to Death by
University. Football Game. a Mad Cow.

BRANCH OFFICE, 2211 STANFORD PLACE

BERKELEY, Oct. 13.—The following is the official program for the week at the State University:

Monday—Special exhibition of the San Francisco Art Association, Mark Hopkins Institute; College of Commerce (Club, Stiles Hall, 8 p. m.); "Industrial and Commercial Russia," Mr. J. B. Landfield of the Department of History and Political Science. Open to the public.

Tuesday—Special exhibition of the San Francisco Art Association, Mark Hopkins Institute; Y. W. C. A., "A Time for Every Purpose," Miss Grace Williams, Stiles Hall, 4:15 p. m.; Chemical Section of Science Association, small lecture room, Chemical Laboratory, 5 p. m. The Constitution of Brazil, Roger Sprague; Senate, Stiles Hall, 8:30 p. m. Resolved, That the law abolishing the army canteen be repealed. Affirmative: J. F. Shaw, '06, A. C. Wright, '05. Negative: J. A. Brewer, '03, R. A. Waring, '03.

Wednesday—Special exhibition of the San Francisco Art Association, Mark Hopkins Institute; Y. W. C. A., "A Time for Every Purpose," Miss Mary I. Bentley, Stiles Hall, 11:15 a. m.; Newman Club, Stiles Hall, 4 p. m.; "The Catholic Rule of Faith," Rev. Father Moran. Open to the public; Zoological Section of Science Association and Zoological Seminar, 26 East Hall, 4:15 p. m. Differentiation without Segmentation in Chætoporus, Mr. C. O. Esterly.

Thursday—Civil Engineering Association, 18 Mining and Civil Engineering Building, 4 p. m.; Y. M. C. A., "Means of Growth," Frank Gale, '04, Stiles Hall, 5 p. m.; Senior singing, North Hall steps, 7 p. m.; Harvey Biological Club, address by Dr. Joseph Marshall, Professor of Anatomy, 26 East Hall, 7:30 p. m.

Friday—Noonday concert, Hearst Hall, 12:15 p. m., open to the University; Basketball game, Hearst Hall basketball court, 3 p. m.; football rally for the Freshman team, campus, 8 p. m.

Saturday—Football, California and Stanford Freshmen, Sixth avenue and California streets, San Francisco, 3 p. m. Take the Edgely street or Sutter cars or go by the Sacramento or California street lines, transferring to the dummy line at the park.

SUNDAY SERVICES AT BERKELEY CHURCHES.

BERKELEY, Oct. 13.—Many visiting pastors spoke yesterday in the churches of Berkeley. The pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church was occupied morning and evening by the Rev. Dr. Thomas F. Day. His topic in the morning was "Church and Kingdom." In the evening he spoke on "Hosea, the Interpreter of the Divine Heart."

Rev. Anthony Aydenans spoke in the morning at Trinity Methodist Church. The evening sermon was preached by the pastor, Rev. C. K. Jenness. His topic was "The Moral Motive Power."

The pulpit of Park Congregational Church was occupied during the morning by Rev. H. B. Mowbray of Fruitvale, the pastor, Rev. W. H. Scudder, exchanging pulpits with him. In the evening, Charles R. Fisher, state Sunday School secretary, spoke on the Forward Movement Convention recently held in Toronto.

Mrs. Mary J. Hartley, State President of the Women's Missionary Society of the Christian Church, addressed the congregation of the church yesterday morning on "Missions and Their Ministry."

Doctors Tucker, medical missionaries to China, spoke at the North Berkeley Congregational Church last night. The choir rendered special music.

CURTAIN RAISER CHOSEN FOR FOOTBALL SHOW.

BERKELEY, Oct. 13.—The curtain raiser competition for the football show, which is to be given in Fischer's Opera House on November 8th, the night of

the intercollegiate football game has been decided in favor of the production submitted by Earle C. Anthony and A. C. Price. Four curtain raisers in all were submitted. The one chosen is a burlesque on Floradora, with local hits and local songs. The committee which selected the play was made up of C. R. Morse, L. G. Smith, and L. A. Womble.

The University this year bought up Fischer's Opera House, and the rosters will attend there in a body. Weber and Field's "Whirl-i-Gig" will be put on. The curtain raiser will be presented by students of the University.

NOURSE TALKS OF STANFORD'S VARSITY TEAM.

BERKELEY, Oct. 13.—The Varsity defeated the Alumni football team Saturday afternoon on the Campus by the overwhelming score of 44 to 0. The Alumni team offered no serious opposition to the collegians. The first touchdown was made in exactly two minutes and twenty seconds after the game was called. Throughout both halves, the Varsity promenade down to the Alumni's goal, back to the kick-off again, and then once more down to their opponent's goal. The second eleven would have afforded the Varsity better practice, and as the gate receipts failed to pay expenses by about \$100, it would also have been much cheaper.

"The game," said John Nourse, manager of the Alumni team and formerly football manager at Stanford, "can afford no possible basis for comparing the eleven of the two universities. The team which played against Stanford a week ago, and which Stanford defeated by the score of 18 to 0, was much stronger than the aggregation playing today, and played much better ball."

"Stanford's team is something of a surprise this year. The men are light and fast, and in this respect the team will much resemble California's Varsity last year. I think that Stanford's team work is little better, and perhaps the men are running their interference a little more consistently. Further than this it is hard to compare the teams."

The line-up on Saturday was as follows:

Varsity—Stroud, C.; Overall, R. G.; Slow, L. G.; Hartlein, R. T.; Albertson, L. T.; Hudson, R. L.; De Merritt, L. E.; Graves, R. H. B.; Mini, White, L. H. B.; Geary, Sherman, Q. B.; Whipple, F. B.

Alumni—Kingston, C.; Mayers, R. G.; De Forrest, L. G.; Powers, R. T.; Bentley, L. T.; Gage, R. L.; Sabin, L. E.; Womble, R. H.; Leavitt, L. H. B.; Behn, Q. B.; Bernard, F. B.

GORED TO DEATH BY A MADDENED COW.

BERKELEY, Oct. 13.—Henry Lannemehr, aged 70 years, residing on Third street in West Berkeley, was gored to death by a cow about 6 o'clock Saturday night. Death came two hours later.

It is thought that the animal became enraged, thinking that the man intended injuring her calf. The cow charged upon Lannemehr and stamped him beneath her feet, and gored him frightfully with her horns. Dr. Frank E. Payne, who was summoned to attend the wounded man, found that death had resulted from one horn entering Lannemehr's right eye and penetrating to the brain.

An inquest will be held shortly in the case. Lannemehr leaves one son, who lives in West Berkeley.

THREE BURGLARIES ATTEMPTED ON SATURDAY NIGHT.

BERKELEY, Oct. 13.—Three burglaries were attempted on Saturday night in Berkeley. The residence of Mrs. C. P. Copperthwaite of 2248 College avenue was entered, but nothing of value was taken. Mrs. Copperthwaite, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Clara Copperthwaite, and their escort, Ed Nichols, a student of the State University, returned home about 12 o'clock from the Gibson tableaux en-

TELEPHONE MASON 1761

tainment to find that the house was ablaze with lights, and an unknown man was regarding himself with the cold supper which they had laid out for themselves. Upon discovering their return the burglar made his escape.

A burglar, believed to be the same one, entered the home of Kirt Perkins in South Berkeley. A double harness was taken.

Four boys entered Shattuck Hall, where the ladies of St. Joseph's Church are conducting their annual fair, and proceeded to raid the booths. They were caught by the night watchman, who released them after giving them a sound thrashing.

GERMAN REPUBLICANS TO ORGANIZE CAMPAIGN CLUB.

BERKELEY, Oct. 13.—Dr. Hubert N. Rowell of this city is organizing a German Republican Club. The club will have its membership embrace the territory included in West Berkeley, Lorin and Golden Gate. The first meeting of the club will be held about October 21st in Fraternal Hall in West Berkeley.

WILL RENT VACANT LOTS TO PLANT WILD FLOWERS.

BERKELEY, Oct. 13.—The Civics Section of the Town and Gown Club proposes to rent the vacant lots lying around the school houses of the town and give them over to the children to be planted to wild flowers. The lots will be divided into parts and one part assigned to each pupil.

December 1st has been set as the date for Arbor Day. At this time redwoods will be planted in the various school yards.

REPUBLICAN RALLY IN BERKELEY TONIGHT.

BERKELEY, Oct. 13.—The second Republican rally to be held under the auspices of the County Central Committee will be held tonight in the Odd Fellows' Hall. Orrin S. Henderson, candidate on the Republican ticket for Railroad Commissioner, will speak. The various county candidates will be present at the meeting.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS INSTALL NEW OFFICERS.

BERKELEY, Oct. 13.—The following officers of the Christian Endeavor Society of the First Presbyterian Church were installed last evening: President, L. I. Reed; vice-president, Miss E. Saunders; recording secretary, Miss M. Burnett; corresponding secretary, A. S. King; treasurer, Carl Smith. J. E. White of San Francisco installed the officers.

PERSONAL MENTION OF BERKELEY PEOPLE.

BERKELEY, Oct. 13.—Charles Hadlen of West Berkeley is ill.

Lloyd Ricotte is at present in Mexico in civil engineering work.

Mr. and Mrs. Winne and daughter of Kansas City are visiting their son of West Berkeley.

Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Waterman and the Misses Hamlin left today for Camp Meeker, where they will spend the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bruce of Santa Rosa are visiting Miss Lillie Boyd of 2215 University avenue.

Professor Jepson has been compelled to give up his college work temporarily on account of illness.

THE SIMPLE SONGS.

Simple songs are sweetest, Whether sad or glad. Leave the operative. Ecstatic and erratic. To people music mad. Simple songs are sweetest, Whether sad or glad.

Simple songs are sweetest, Tender lay or gay. Mellow tones that mingle With single heart-strings tingle. Drive present cares away. Simple songs are sweetest, Tender lay or gay.

—Frank Farrington.

CRY OF "STOP THIEF" STIRS UP A TOWN.

Excitement on Streets of San Leandro During a Chase

Many Claim the Honor of Capturing the Prisoner on the Street

SAN LEANDRO, Oct. 13.—Considerable excitement was caused in San Leandro Saturday afternoon by the crying of "stop thief" on the main street. Every man saw to a window or door to see the thief, and half the town started in pursuit of one small boy, who was doing his best to get across the concrete bridge and out of San Leandro. They pursued him on foot, on bicycles, in wagons and in fact, every available vehicle in town was pressed into service in the attempt to capture the supposed criminal. Marshal Geisenhofer formed a conspicuous figure in the pursuing party. Finally the boy was captured by Antone Roberts, but least Antone claimed the honor, but from a distance it looked as if the seven leaders had pounced on the running boy at the same moment. The catch was quite similar to a coursing scene at McFrose Park.

When Marshal Geisenhofer, puffing hard, reached the scene of the capture, he was compelled to pull the victim from his captors so violent was the dispute over the right of possession.

The criminal, who had made such a bold dash for liberty under terrible odds was a young man from East Oakland, who had come to San Leandro to play brass slugs in the local slot machines with the intention of beating the same machines. For a while the operations of the stranger were not noticed. He worked the machine in Gorman's saloon, until he began to get his slugs back through it, after which he went to Iversen's place. For a while all went well in that saloon, but Iversen, becoming interested in the flush stranger, who was so successfully manipulating his machine, looked over the shoulder of the interested brass goods man and seen whom that was up. Word was sent to Marshal Geisenhofer, who appeared on the scene and led the young swindler away. Outside the saloon the boy broke away and then followed one of the most interesting five minutes in the history of San Leandro.

With tears streaming down his face the boy was taken to the Town Hall. He begged for mercy, promising never to repeat the offense, and even swearing that he would never enter a saloon again in his life. Marshal Geisenhofer, to whom the supplications of the lad were addressed, allowed him to proceed until the boy could think of no more promises to make, he then secured him severely on what he had been doing.

The boy said he resided on Twelfth street in East Oakland and had come to San Leandro for the purpose of beating the slot machines. He had been accompanied by another boy by the name of McBride, also of Oakland, who was older than himself, and who had gone on to Hayward to operate the machines in that town. The boy would not tell his name.

There being no law that makes it a misdemeanor to pay slugs in a slot machine the boy was dismissed, after he was advised never to show his face again in San Leandro.

THEY WILL MARRY.

A marriage license was recently issued to Manuel C. King, aged 24 and Margaret M. Rose, aged 18 years. Both young people are residents of San Leandro, where they are well known among the younger Portuguese society. The wedding will take place in the near future.

HAVE GONE TO MERCED.

The delegates from San Leandro Council No. 1, U. P. E. C. to the Grand Lodge of the U. P. E. C. left here yesterday on their way to Merced City, where the lodge will convene. The proceedings of the Grand Lodge will be watched with interest by the Portuguese residents of this district, where the order was organized.

WILL LIGHT STATION.

The Suburban Electric Company is arranging with the Suburban Electric Light Company to light the local station house and grounds. The new system of lighting will be a great improvement over the present manner in which it is lighted.

SOCIAL DANCE AT ELMHURST.

MEMBERS OF COMPANIONS OF THE FOREST HAVE A PLEASANT EVENING.

ELMHURST, Oct. 13.—Saturday evening the members of Elmhurst Circle, No. 460, Companions of the Forest, gave the first of a series of social dances. The affair took place in Red Men's Hall and was well attended. Many visiting Companions were present and an enjoyable evening was spent.

Elmhurst Circle will during the winter months give a number of dances, which, if they are as interesting as Saturday night's affair, will prove successful.

The various other fraternal organizations of Elmhurst are contemplating giving entertainments and dances in the near future.

BIG AUCTION SALE.

The big auction sale held at the Stone ranch near here last Saturday was attended by several hundred people, and the various articles for sale were nearly all disposed of at good prices. Several hundred head of fine horses and mules were sold under the hammer, together with harness and contracting implements. A lunch was served at noon time.

CHILD IS VERY ILL.

The young daughter of Mr. H. Brewster of this place has been quite ill for some time. It is feared that the child will not survive.

THEY HAVE RETURNED.

The family of L. N. B. Smith have returned from a month's sojourn at Shingletown, Shasta county.

The Vice of Naggings.

Clouds the happiness of the home, but a nagging woman often needs help. She may be so nervous and run-down in health that trifles annoy her. If she is melancholy, excitable, troubled with loss of appetite, headache, sleeplessness, constipation or fainting and dizzy spells, she needs Electric Bitters, the most wonderful remedy for all ills. Thousands of sufferers from female troubles, nervous troubles, backache and weak kidneys have used it, and become healthy and happy. Try it. Only 50c. Osgood Bros., Seventh and Broadway, guarantee satisfaction.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS.

For sale at the New Overland Ticket Office, S. P. Co., Oakland, 468 Tenth st.:
Washington, D. C. \$5.45
Chicago 7.25
New Orleans, St. Louis 6.50
Omaha 6.00
St. Paul 6.50
Colorado Springs 5.00
Des Moines 6.25
Five overland trains daily from Oakland. The only company offering choice of routes.

Alphonse and Gaston Fight.

Over a glass of Enterprise Bohemian lager beer. The result was that neither got a swallow of that delicious beverage, but Happy Hooligan's brother Gloomy Gus came along and captured the glass. There is more at 310 Elizabeth st. H. A. Hellweg, sole agent. Phone Main 877.

DRESSMAKERS, TAILORS AND BARBERS

To have your scissors and razors put in good condition, take them to

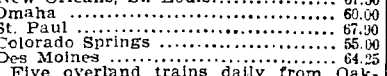
OLE OLSEN CO.

407 Fourteenth St.
Near Narrow Gauge Depot.
All kinds of repairing done.
Telephone Black 302.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN

2½ Horse Power Gasoline Engine in perfect condition.

Inquire at 354 TWELFTH STREET.



AWNINGS AND TENTS

California Tent & Awning Co.
815 Broadway, Oakland.
Phone White 945. Send for samples and prices. Sails made and repaired.

THE FAMOUS BARNUM RESTAURANT

SEVENTH AND BROADWAY IS NOW OPEN

Under the management of

PACCE & ZAVATTERO

Service and cuisine the best. Meals at all hours. Regular French dinners a specialty. Special service and apartments for private parties.

PALACE AND GRAND HOTELS

These hotels possess the attributes that tourists and travelers appreciate—central location, liberal management, modern appointments and perfect cuisine.

San Francisco American and European plans.

There is no waste

The Gem Food Chopper saves time and money. It saves time by doing the work much more quickly than the ordinary chopping bowl and knife, and it does the work easier. It saves money by using up all small "left overs" and making them into croquettes, meat cakes, hash, etc. With the Gem in the kitchen you can utilize every bit of food, whether it be meat, fish or vegetables.

A housekeeper who has once used a Gem Chopper, afterwards wonders how she ever got along without it.

We are sole Oakland agents for these handy choppers and likewise have a number of other articles that make much housework much lighter.

You will find our kitchen supply department very interesting.

Ingram Hardware Co.
Successors to E. T. T. T.
515-517 Third Street, OAKLAND

PACIFIC MARKET

365-367-369 TELEGRAPH AVE. NEAR 20TH STREET

A general market and Sausage Factory. Handles the best of meats, fruit, vegetables and chickens with fish on Friday.

SPECIAL FOR TUESDAY AND THURSDAY—A cabbage given with every order of Corned Beef, just to introduce our good quality of Corned Beef.

Phone Main 803. G. A. ROTHAMEL, Prop.

IN THESE PROSPEROUS DAYS WHY NOT VISIT The OLD HOMESTEAD A HOME VISITORS' EXCURSION

October 7th and 8th FROM California to the East VIA THE Southern Pacific OFFERS A ONE WAY RATE FOR THE ROUND TRIP with stop-overs, a choice of direct routes and a 60-day limit.

INDIAN SUMMER OCTOBER AIR AUTUMNAL BANNERS in the woods. Why not renew your Impressions of the East.

Particulars at offices of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

"BEAR IN MIND" BB

BROOKLYN BEER

BROWN & MCKINNON OLDEST MERCHANT TAILORS IN OAKLAND.

We carry a full line of desirable staple goods and latest novelties.

FALL GOODS NOW IN.

Evarts Block 1018 Broadway

The "D-A-V-I-S"

is a Sewing Machine. It is in fact the best of Sewing Machines. It will do more kinds of satisfactory work than any other machine. And we are sole agents for it. We sell it on easy payments. Tel. Main 537. Bet. 10th and 11th

Walter Meese 1009 Washington St. Tel. Main 537. Bet. 10th and 11th

20 OAK Bedroom Sets

3 PIECES SPECIAL \$17 per set at Regular Value \$24.

They go at this figure while they last. That can't be long. Come in this week surely, or you will miss the chance.

H. L. KEMP Successor to E. C. LYON 412 Eleventh St. PHONE JAMES 921.

WHY YOU SHOULD READ The Star JAMES H. BARRY, Editor FEARLESS, FRANK AND FREE A Journal of Progress dealing with all important current events. \$1.50 Per Year—5c per Copy BUSINESS OFFICE: 423 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

H-O will cushion out your body and make it warm and comfortable these Winter days.

For an invalid one of the best things is H-O gruel. This you can easily make and it's very palatable. If you have one of those uncertain appetites, try it. It is far more easily digested than beef soup, and is just as strengthening and nourishing.

IMPROVERS TO MEET TONIGHT.

LABOR PARTY WILL HOLD A MEETING IN ALLENDALE THIS EVENING.

FRUITVALE, Oct. 13.—An important meeting of the Fruitvale Improvement Club will be held tonight at the rooms of the organization. The meeting has been called for the purpose of discussing the question of incorporation. The club has been in existence for some time, and the good work that has been performed by it has led the members to believe that it should be incorporated. The proposition will be thoroughly discussed at tonight's meeting. The secretary has requested that every member be present.

LABOR RALLY.

There will be a big labor party rally held in Alameda on Wednesday evening of this week, at which time the candidates on the Labor party ticket for local and county offices will be present to address the gathering. Large preparations are being made for this event.

MOVED TO FRUITVALE.

Thomas B. Everett, a prominent mining man of Nevada, has just moved to Fruitvale with his family and is occupying the Page cottage on Fruitvale avenue. He expects to reside in this place for the present.

WAS IN POINT RICHMOND.

George R. Warren of this place paid a visit to Point Richmond Saturday.

A NATIVE DAUGHTER.

A daughter was born to the wife of Theodore Bucher Saturday morning.

THE FAMOUS BARNUM RESTAURANT

SEVENTH AND BROADWAY IS NOW OPEN

Under the management of

PALACE AND GRAND HOTELS

These hotels possess the attributes that tourists and travelers appreciate—central location, liberal management, modern appointments and perfect cuisine.

San Francisco American and European plans.

OAKLAND TRIBUNE
Tribune Publishing Company William E. Dargie, President
A MASTERLY SPEECH. THE ASSEMBLY NOMINEES.

The leading characteristic of Mr. Littlefield's speech at the Tabernacle Saturday night was its perfect sanity and coherence. It was a magnificent address, aside from its bearing on current politics, for it presented an instructive analysis of the trust question well worth the careful study of every patriotic and intelligent citizen. Only a great orator would attempt to so exhaustively discuss the legal, historical and economic aspects of the trusts in a campaign speech. That Mr. Littlefield did so in a manner to charm his hearers and hold their unflinching interest to the last, is a splendid tribute to his powers as a public speaker. For two hours the vast audience listened in rapt attention to his luminous elucidation of the trust question. Mr. Littlefield paid his hearers the compliment of appealing in earnest to their intelligence. He first demonstrated that the capitalistic combination having for its object to control markets and fix prices is as old as trade itself. We call it a trust today, but the character of the organization and its objects have not changed since the corn speculators in Rome combined to monopolize the market. A quotation from a speech delivered in the English Parliament 262 years ago, declaiming against trusts is as apropos as if delivered in Congress yesterday. Next Mr. Littlefield took up the legal aspects of the trust question and showed clearly the difficulties attending efforts to bring them within salutary control without injuring the business interests of the country. He pointed out that there was a common law remedy against persons or corporations that combined to drive out or destroy competitors, and that this remedy could be invoked by any citizen without asking the consent or aid of any public officer, whether President, Attorney-General or Governor. Perhaps the most striking part of his address was where he demonstrated that only a little over eight per cent of the business of the county is controlled by trusts, and that many of the corporations embraced in this category are pursuing their business lawfully and legitimately and without serious complaint. The Maine statesman completely ridiculed the Democratic pretensions in regard to the trusts. In the Congress of 1882, which was Democratic, a committee made a farcical investigation which ended in the whole matter being relegated to the next Congress, which was Republican. This body attempted to deal with the trust evil in a practical way by enacting the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. Since it has developed that the Sherman Act does meet the requirements of the case, the Republicans in Congress endeavored to have an amendment to the Constitution submitted to the people, but the Democrats defeated the project because it contravened the old Bourbon doctrine of States rights. The exposure of Democratic hypocrisy on this question was perfectly good humored, but it was merciless for all that. Viewed from a strictly party standpoint, Mr. Littlefield performed his most effective service by demonstrating that the tariff has no necessary relation with the trusts. He showed that trusts are as common in free countries as in protection countries, and produced by conditions wholly apart from duties on imports. Throughout, Mr. Littlefield's speech was in logical sequence. Its facts are unimpeachable and its reason masterly and convincing. After making it plain that the Republican party was determined to grapple with the trust evil and put it under control, he made it clear that the most effective remedy consisted in giving the Federal government authority to compel regular and complete statements to be made of the operations of trusts. Publicity, as the President claims, is the greatest agent yet devised for curbing the power of those vast combinations.

The formation of a Republican organization in North Carolina composed exclusively of whites has had its logical effect. Debarred from participating in the councils and conventions of the white Republicans, the colored voters are proceeding to form a Republican party of their own. They have called a convention and propose to put full State, Congressional and legislative tickets in the field. This movement is likely to bring the men who fatuously believed they could safely ostracise a majority of the Republican voters of the State to a sense of their own folly. Without the aid of the 120,000 colored voters the Republicans can hardly expect to carry a township in North Carolina, and it is evident that this aid will not be forthcoming without proportionate representation. The Republican party is the greatest union labor party in the world. It vitalizes and promotes industry, provides abundant employment and maintains the highest standard of wages paid anywhere.

The steel trust has made \$101,142,158 in profits during the first nine months of this year. Wouldn't it be appropriate to change the spelling of the trust's name...

The Alameda nominees for the Assembly on the Republican ticket are all good men. Their election will induce the county being ably and faithfully represented. Four of the seven have served a previous term and have proven their fitness. In this respect they have a distinct advantage over their competitors.

John G. Mattos, who is running in the Forty-sixth district, is a lawyer of excellent standing. As a member of the last Assembly he conscientiously discharged his duties, and earned the reward of a re-nomination. He will be better fitted to serve his constituents next term than he was at the last, for he is a man who schools himself with experience.

J. C. Bates, Jr., the nominee in the Forty-seventh district, is new to public life, but is well known in Alameda. His character and attainments are a guarantee that he will make an excellent representative. He is a thoughtful, educated young man who is greatly esteemed by his neighbors.

In the Forty-eighth district Deputy District Attorney Phil M. Walsh is a candidate to succeed Joseph M. Kelley, who is in the race for Supervisor. Mr. Walsh needs no introduction to the people of Oakland. He grew up here and made his way at the bar in the sight of the public. He has made a good record in the District Attorney's office, and his fidelity is implicitly trusted by all who know him. Mr. Walsh is the right sort of timber to send to Sacramento.

David McWade, not desiring to be a candidate for a second term, John W. Mott was named as his successor in the Forty-ninth district. Mr. Mott is young, ambitious, energetic and intelligent and will serve the county well in the Legislature.

John A. Bliss, the nominee in the Fiftieth district, has been twice elected before, and has made a creditable record. He possesses the sober quality of conservatism and carefully scans measures before committing himself to them. His usefulness has gained him a third term.

Two years ago Dr. N. K. Foster was elected from the Fiftieth-first district, and his constituents have never had cause to regret it. He is a conscientious, high minded gentleman, who has sought to serve his State and county with commendable zeal. His district will send him back by increased majority.

The nominee in the new Fifty-second district is William H. Waste, a clever and capable lawyer of Berkeley. Mr. Waste is a first-class man, and will add to the strength of Alameda county delegation.

All these nominees are pledged to vote to re-elect Hon. George C. Perkins to the United States Senate, and for that reason have a double claim on the loyalty of Republican voters.

STOCKTON FOR PARDEE.

The enthusiastic welcome given Dr. George C. Pardee in Stockton is ample evidence of his increasing popularity. Prominent members of the Labor Union were conspicuously in attendance, giving emphatic contradiction to the stories of the workingmen being prejudiced against the Republican standard bearer. The more the voters of all classes see and hear Dr. Pardee the better they like him. His affable yet dignified manner, the thoughtful sincerity of his utterances, and the intelligent way in which he discusses public questions all combine to make him an attractive figure. His reception in Stockton has disclosed the baselessness of the Democratic boasts about Lane carrying San Joaquin county. Dr. Pardee's majority there will exceed the nominal Republican majority of the county, for the solid men are all in line for him.

NO CALIFORNIA NEWS.

John A. Britton, president of the Gas Company, says the thing about the Eastern newspapers that most attracted his attention during his recent trip was the absence of news about California.

"I bought two or three papers every day," he said, "but could never find anything in them about what was going on in this State. The only items of news from California that I noticed in the Eastern papers during my absence was a short dispatch about the Stockton fire and another about a prize fight. The real doings in this State are absolutely ignored by the Eastern press."

This suggests that if the people of California wish their State to be known and understood abroad they should subscribe for home papers and mail them to friends and relatives in the East. That is the way to advertise California and its resources. Printing paid write-ups in Eastern journals will not do it, for they carry their character on their face. The daily paper printed here tells what life in California is like. It is a continued story of what is happening out here, and insensibly conveys the information for which most Eastern people are hungering.

EHRET DIVORCE SUIT SET FOR TRIAL.

The divorce suit of Charles Ehret against Lizzie Ehret has been set for trial by stipulation for October 20th by Judge Ogden.

SOCIETY WOMAN WINS PLAUDITS FOR ACTING



MRS. HARROLD L. LANCASTER.
(Photo by Belle-Ondry.)

MRS. HARROLD LANCASTER URGED TO STUDY DRAMATIC ART FOR THE STAGE.

Mrs. Harrold L. Lancaster, a well known society woman of this city and a prominent member of the Order of the Eastern Star, has won a distinct reputation as an amateur actress by the way in which she played her part in a play given a few nights ago by the lodge. So pleased have her friends been with her acting that many have urged her to study dramatic art with a view of going upon the stage. This she has steadily refused to do, preferring to devote her talent to pleasing and amusing her friends.

COMMISSION MEN PLAY BASEBALL.

ONE ATHLETE SLUGS UMPIRE AND IS EXPELLED FROM THE GROUNDS.

The game of baseball played by the commission men yesterday at Golden Gate was won by the "North Side" by a score of 24 to 17. There was a large crowd of merchants and their friends as spectators.

A. C. Brown of the North Side became angry at being called out by the umpire and struck George B. Garlick. He was promptly expelled from the grounds.

We have an egg on exhibition at this office from the bonnet of Mrs. Dora Long, which is shaped exactly like a ground. The similarity can only be accounted for from the fact that the hen ate some ground seed thrown out by Mrs. Long the day before the egg was laid.

From the Cynthia Democrat.

A Newport young widow drank carbolic acid while gazing out the picture of a young man from Paris. Pictures of Paris boys have frequently broken cameras and stopped clocks, but this is the first instance where one has driven a widow to stew her insides.

Monday, Oct. 13th.

Rain Coats at End-of-the-Season Prices

We've just had a taste of the winter rains. If you are unprepared, we stand ready to prepare you—with mackintoshes, rubbers, umbrellas, short skirts and stout shoes. Today our mackintosh news is of greatest interest.

The rain coats we offer today at half price are last season's stock. They are right in every particular—right in material, cut and making. But we have had them on our shelves over summer and wish to sell them at once. We said they are reduced one half. It's better than this, as these prices show:

4 doz. golf mackintoshes—cape and skirt—reduced from \$12.50 to.....\$3.00 each

1 doz. children's automobile rain coats—reduced from \$5.50 to.....\$3.50 each

2 doz. children's cape coats, reduced from \$3.50 to \$1.00 each

Taft & Pennoyer
Broadway and Fourteenth.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL NEWS.

WORKMEN WILL GIVE AN ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE MINERS.

There will be a meeting held at A. O. U. W. Fraternal Hall, 1156 Washington street, this evening, at which representatives from the various A. O. U. W. lodges of this city will be present to consider a proposition of getting up a monster entertainment the proceeds to be sent to the miners of Pennsylvania now on a strike.

As the A. O. U. W. was the result of the great railroad strike in Pennsylvania thirty-five years ago, it is quite proper that they should now do something for those who are struggling to maintain the great principles fought for by John J. Upchurch and others so many years ago.

Members of the order are invited to be present this evening and assist in arranging for the affair.

WILL GO TO MAINE.

Mrs. E. S. Denison entertained Mr. and Mrs. Littlefield and Mrs. Walker of Maine at lunch Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Ayer have gone East for a six weeks' trip. They will visit all the principal cities, but will spend most of their time in Maine.

ENTERTAINED INFORMALLY.

Miss Alberta and Miss Sybil Jones entertained informally Saturday afternoon at their home on Thirteenth and Castro streets. About sixty guests were invited in for the afternoon and tea was served between the hours of 4 and 6. The house was effectively decorated with blossoms and greens, pink being the prevailing tones in the drawing room, while the dining room was all in red.

A pleasant hour was passed with the hostesses and the receiving party, which was made up of Miss Elma Farnham, Miss Cordelia Bishop, Miss Edna Smith, Miss Ethel Jones, Miss Mabel Moore, Miss Guendoline Jones, Miss Lucretia Gross, Miss Edna Ritter, Mrs. Charles R. Jones, Mrs. Henry Gracey and Miss Alice Proll.

Among the guests who called during the afternoon were Miss Goodell, Miss Mary Barker, Miss Carolyn Williamson, Miss Jane Barry, Miss Edna Barry, Mrs. L. B. Coghill, Mrs. E. C. Farnham, Miss Hudson, Miss Moore, Mrs. J. Winfield Pearson and Miss Lillian Remillard.

HUTCHINSONS GO EAST.

Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Hutchinson have given up their home on Eighth and Brush streets, and Mrs. Hutchinson and her daughter, Mrs. William B. Pringle, have gone to New York, where they will spend some time. Mr. Hutchinson is at the Metropole with his son, Dwight, and the family expect to be in their new home on Oak street by the holiday season. When Mrs. Edgel Perotto, nee Mollie Hutchinson, will come out from New York to visit her parents.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Mrs. Walter Hughes Henry returned today from a fortnight's visit to Mountain View.

Miss Florence Selby, who has spent several months with her cousin, Mrs. Bullitt, in Louisville, Ky., has gone to Brooklyn, N. Y., where she will enter the Pratt School of Art, expecting to remain in the East a year.

Mrs. A. J. Ralston of Berkeley is in New York, having gone some weeks ago to be present at the wedding of her son at Yonkers, N. Y.

Mrs. E. M. Herrick has returned from a summer outing passed quietly at Ukiah.

The engagement is announced of Miss Alice E. Schumacher of San Jose and L. O. Dolson, a prominent young business man of this city.

F. Cady (removed to 124 Broadway, opp. Postoffice) receives work daily at the latest Parisian Cleaning and Dyeing Works. Dry cleaning a specialty. Telephone Main 175.

FRANK JORDAN VERY POPULAR

HE WINS THE MUSICIANS AFTER A DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

(From the Tuolumne Independent.)

Jolly Frank C. Jordan, Republican nominee for Clerk of the Supreme Court, was in Sonoma Thursday, giving the glad hand to our citizens. Mr. Jordan was accompanied by his mascot, "Col." Cuddy.

After the Democratic speaking on that evening, while Mr. Jordan was on his way to his hotel, the band struck up the lively air of "There's one more river, and that's the river of Jordan." The familiar tune touched a responsive chord in Mr. Jordan's breast and he immediately returned, and easily prevailed upon the musicians to quench a burning thirst and wash down the Democratic doctrine they had listened to.

Mr. Jordan is the gentleman who, at the last Republican State convention, secured his present nomination amid great enthusiasm in spite of a pronounced dislike. By his strong individuality and manhood, he has made many friends here, and we bespeak for him a large vote at the coming election.

The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels, but do not purge. They are sure to please. Try them.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered liver. Only one pill a dose.

"They Have Arrived."

A car-load of wire and first class top mattresses, at 14, Schellhaus, corner store, Eleventh street.

"My Cake Is Dough."

Did not use Sperry's Flour.

"Priest's Soda" is a natural mineral water from Napa county.

KAHN'S THE ALWAYS BUSY CORNER

Woman's Knit Underwear at 50 cents

You can safely judge any underwear department by the goods it sells for a half dollar. We hold the "Mentor" goods as our standard of values. And it's a standard that's safe for us and safe for you.

We have the assurance that no store can offer better goods for the price—You can feel safe in the belief that no one's half dollar buys a better underwear than yours—"Mentor" underwear is low-priced underwear, but it's perfectly made and is perfect fitting, it's warm, comfortable, and long wearing—and above all, it's fair priced—Any size.... 50c

Kahn Bros.
THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE
N.E. 12th & Wash'g'n. Oakland

SUPERVISORS DO NOT LIKE THE COMPANY

Will Not Accept Bond of the Maryland Corporation.

They Gave Surety for R. W. Snow and Tried to Evade Blame.

MACDONOUGH THEATRE
Hall & Barton, Props. & Mgrs.
Phone Main 87.
TONIGHT
ONLY TIME HERE
MR. J. H.
STODDART
IN
THE BONNIE BRIER BUSH
PRICES - 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50
Good Seats Still to Be Had.

MACDONOUGH THEATRE
Hall & Barton, Props. & Mgrs.
Phone Main 87.
2-CONCERTS-2
Wednesday, OCTOBER 15
Afternoon and Evening.
Sousa
And His Band
Estelle Liebling, Soprano; Grace Jenkins, Violinist; Arthur Pryor, Trombone.
Matinee, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, all reserved.
Prices, Evening, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50.
Seats now on sale.

DEWEY THEATRE
12th near Webster.
TONIGHT AND ALL THIS WEEK
The Stevens Stock Company in
CAPITAL vs. LABOR
Special Engagement of
MISS GRACE PLAISTED
Matinee Saturday.
POPULAR PRICES.....10c, 25c, 50c

NOVELTY THEATRE
1063-1065 Broadway
Tony Lubelski, Sole Prop. and Mgr.
Strictly Moral Family Theater.
Playing the finest Vaudeville Talent.
Afternoon, 2:30-3:20; Evening, 7:30-8:30 and 9:30. Entire change weekly.
Admission, 10c, to both performances.
No Extra.

VOTE FOR J. H. GORSUCH
Candidate for
OPTICIAN

Regular nominee of all parties with defective vision. Pledged to correctly fit you with glasses at reasonable prices.
Headquarters, W. N. Jenkin's Jewelry Store, 1067 Broadway, Oakland.

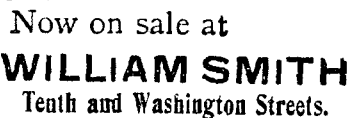
LASH'S KIDNEY & LIVER BITTERS
A PLEASANT LAXATIVE NOT INTOXICATING

DeLery Gas System
TASSELS OF INCANDESCENCE
W. E. WARREN
PACIFIC COAST AGENT
209 Eighth St., Oakland.
Phone Black 4633.

TOURISTS.
If you are thinking of buying a piece of city property or a ranch, you will find handsome bargains advertised in the classified department of THE TRIBUNE.

TEETH without PLATES
made for cost of material.
Painless methods. Teeth extracted Free
SILVER FILLINGS for..... 25c
ARTIFICIAL TEETH.....\$3.00
Open Sundays and evenings

POST GRADUATE DENTAL COLLEGE
973 Washington Street, corner Tenth, Oakland
3 Taylor St., cor. Golden Gate Av., S. F.



Grand Trustee Joseph R. Knowland Delivers
an Address—An Interesting Program
Carried Out.

ANTIDOTES BLEMISHES

The clear, firm complexion of youth is "cooked back" by ANITA CREAM. Applied at night and removed in the morning, it imparts the full benefits of its medicinal ingredients to the face. It removes freckles, blemishes, tan, and wrinkles. Muddiness, pimples, and blotches disappear. Directions with each jar. 50c of Douglas's Beauty Products Co., Chicago.

WELL KNOWN DOCTOR

BUTTE, Mont., Oct. 12.—J. W. Kelly, city editor of the Butte "Inter-Appeal," who shot Dr. A. H. Cayley in the Broadway flats here Saturday night, surrendered to city police at noon. He pleaded self-defense. It is said that Dr.

"We are assembled here this evening to honor and welcome to our city two representatives of the foremost labor organization in the land, members of our craft in whose keeping our interests and welfare has been placed for the next two years.



STOMACH

Several rounds with little Bobby Johnson and then went a few paces with some of the visitors. He surprised them with his developed speed and when the rub-down had been completed, his dark skin glistened with perfect health.

Many visitors to the Cliff House stopped over and watched Attell do some

low for good quality shoes.

Best grades of storm rubbers, including
50c for women, 65c for men, 35c to 50c for children.
Rubber boots of all grades. Competent

THE OAKLAND
1059-61 WASHINGTON

THEY WILL MEET SOME OF THE
LOCAL MEN ON THE HOME
ALLEYS.

ending Hood's ribbed back at
e for children, boys and misses.
and obliging salesmen.

SHOE HOUSE
ON STREET

Introduce this section, we place a selected lot on sale Tuesday at.....**10¢ each**
 Ping Pong games the latest fad for parlor amusement sold everywhere
 at \$2.50. Sale price.....**\$1.25**
A LARGE QUANTITY OF IRISH POPLIN NOTE PAPER. SPECIAL
SALE.....20¢ PER BOX.

IN NOTION DEPARTMENT 25c Enfilled Garters	CHILDREN'S HOSIERY	LADIES' HOSIERY
---	------------------------------	---------------------------

Oakland Gas, Light & Heat Co.
553 Thirteenth Street.

NEWS NOTES GATHERED FROM THE MURRAY TOWNSHIP DISTRICT

Livermore Man Meets With a Fatal Accident— Quiet Wedding in the Country—Captain M'Kown Appoints a Committee.

LIVERMORE, Oct. 12.—A serious accident occurred at the Pioneer Winery last Wednesday afternoon. Antonio Alaga while dumping grapes from boxes into a crusher, lost his balance and fell, so that his left foot was caught in the crushing machinery and badly crushed. The machinery was stopped immediately by his fellow workmen and the injured man was taken at once to Dr. Warner's office. The physician found it necessary to amputate two toes. After Dr. Warner dressed the wound, Alaga was taken to the County Infirmary, where he died early Sunday morning. Tony was quite well known around town, having worked for several years in the local restaurants. He was a member of the Livermore Grove of Druids under whose auspices the funeral was held.

QUETLY MARRIED. J. J. Simas and Miss Margaret Easton were quietly wedded at the Presbyterian Manse last Thursday evening by the Rev. James Stone. Miss Alice Allen acted as bridesmaid and Mr. Arthur Foster as groomsmen. The bride was raised in Livermore and up to the time of her wedding was employed as compositor in the Herald office. The groom is an old settler in the Valley and one of the most successful farmers of this section. The newly married couple have gone to the new home which Mr. Simas has had built on his place in the Tassajara Valley.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE. Richard McFar, who for the past several years has been underground, attempted suicide last Thursday by swallowing a dose of poison in a saloon in Oakland. The cause attributed to McFar's rash act is that his wife left him a couple of months ago and moved with their little son to Oakland. The father was much attached to the boy and since his wife left him he has been trying to get possession of his son without success. McFar is recovering from the effects of the poison and will soon be able to return to his home in Tesha.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED. Captain J. C. McKown has appointed a committee to take charge of the arrangements of the ball to be given by Company I Fifth Infantry, U. S. A., on Thanksgiving evening. Sergeant William McFar, chairman; Sergeant

Ben Carroll, Sergeant W. P. Thorne, Corporal Clarence Beck and Private Ed Hayward.

HAND POISONED. James G. Kelley is slowly recovering from an attack of blood poisoning in one of his hands caused by the bite of a poisonous insect.

GOOD TEMPLARS. E. A. Anthony, grand secretary of the Independent Order of Good Templars, left yesterday for Santa Monica, where the Grand Lodge of the order meets this week. Mr. Anthony has held the office of grand secretary for the past four years and is again a candidate for the position. Mrs. Anthony accompanied her husband on the trip.

SCHOOLS CLOSED. The public schools in this vicinity are all closed this week to permit the teachers to attend the institute which will be held in Oakland.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL NOTES. M. Collier was up from Oakland last Friday on a short visit with friends.

Miss Margaret Conannon is in Watsonville where she is spending a couple of weeks with relatives.

Miss Sadie Laughery was up from San Francisco Sunday on a short visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Laughery.

Mr. Alexander of San Jose is visiting her daughter, Mrs. P. H. McVicar, this week.

Oscar Comstock and wife of Butte, Montana, are the guests of Martin Nevin and family this week.

Mrs. James Block of San Francisco has been visiting her sister, Mrs. G. W. Langan, for the past few days.

Mrs. M. Schenck has returned from a visit with relatives in San Francisco. Clarence Gould was over from Stockton last week on a short business trip.

Mrs. A. Loeventhal is home from San Francisco where she has been spending a week with relatives.

William Beck of San Luis Obispo was in town several days last week on a visit to his brother Charles H. Beck.

Mrs. J. Eichel and son, Samuel, have returned to their home in Evansville, Indiana, after a month spent at the home of Mrs. Loeventhal and family.

Paul Young and Bodo Wallman who are attending school at Berkeley, were in town Sunday on short visits to their parents.

Mr. R. Crane departed last Thursday for a two months' visit with relatives in Maine.

William Burns is over from Petaluma on a short visit with friends.

Billy Egan of San Francisco was in town Sunday on a visit with friends.

John Martin, Ross Shane, T. P. Keyes, C. H. Kucks, C. H. Kucks Jr., J. G. Herr, Eugene Mercer, Joe Aubry, Fred Frame, Frank Courant, Bandie, Sanderleiter, Dr. C. E. Kurds, Dr. Geo. G. Reine, E. A. Rathburn, Manager Turn, Verain, Jessie Knowles, J. H. Clay, Wm. M. Kent, Fred Pook, Fred Klingberg, Jos. H. Viqueer, Thos. W. Davidson, C. McCarron, Henry J. McCarron, Carl G. Schmidt, Jas. W. Ballard, R. E. Troy, A. W. Berry, Theo. Gier, E. Geldman, R. L. Schuler, John Marovich, Antonio Clocak, Wm. Lang, A. W. Baker, Fred Becker, L. Bardo, J. S. Dunham, Robt. French, Clem E. Thurber, Chas. Gadsen, Wm. Church, Harry N. Putham, Jack White, Henry R. Mehrmann, Ed Wildeman, Jas. G. Quinn, David A. Sinclair, Jno. H. Nicholli, Peter Hansen, Chas. Kaler, Geo. Kierhorn, Ferdinand Manf, Henry A. Hellewgan, Wm. P. Courtney, Geo. T. Sch. L. O. Beam, Andrew Kruckel, J. W. Sperl, Carl L. Kroll, Wm. Delaney, M. J. Hallahan, O. Benis, Ed P. Thayer, Arvin Miller, Mortimer Smith, Harry Pulver, Mr. Barnard, Billy Dean, Mr. Conger, Robert Mott, Joe Rosenberg, Joel Mendoza, M. T. Costa, W. G. Richardson, Arthur Lane, W. E. Dargie, T. T. Targie, E. O'Brien, Al Wood, Billy Delaney, Wm. L. Dahl, Harry Wilson, C. H. Cutler, Geo. Hussey, Chauncey Foote, Henry Foote, Percy Magill, Russell Geary, Harry Kill.

DEATH SUMMONS. Dr. J. R. Bradway

Dr. Joseph Richard Bradway, a pioneer physician of Oakland, and formerly Health Officer of the city, died Sunday afternoon at his home, 726 Eleventh street, after a lingering illness.

Dr. Bradway was born in New York and was 54 years old. He came to Oakland thirty years ago and began the practice of medicine. He soon acquired an excellent reputation as a Health Officer, and served two terms as Health Officer, besides being one of the Board of Pension Examiners for this district. The funeral arrangements have not yet been made, but the remains will be cremated.

From the Winchester Democrat. Gen. "Hell Roaring" Jake Smith, who gave the order to kill the Filipinos over to years ago, to burn and destroy Samar was made a "howling wilder" and who was tried by court-martial and sentenced to be hanged, is a second cousin of "Ye Editor." The latter is proud of the relationship, but Gen. Smith is not.

REOPENING OF A MON CHATEAU

PROMINENT CITIZENS ARE INVITED TO A BANQUET.

A Mon Chateau situated in Pleasant Valley was reopened as a first-class family resort Thursday night, when C. C. Herbert, proprietor, gave a banquet to a number of prominent citizens.

The place has been completely renovated and is now first class in every respect.

The following were invited to the banquet: John N. Bishop, D. J. Clark, George

DR. DEIMEL UNDERWEAR

HAS MADE LINEN-MESH

famous wherever Underwear is worn.

Name and trademark are the safeguards to go by.

Catalogue free for the asking.

For sale in Oakland: TAYT & PENNOYER, Broadway and Fourteenth St.

AND M. J. KELLER COMPANY, 1157-1159 Washington St.

DR. DEIMEL UNDERWEAR

HAS MADE LINEN-MESH

famous wherever Underwear is worn.

Name and trademark are the safeguards to go by.

Catalogue free for the asking.

For sale in Oakland: TAYT & PENNOYER, Broadway and Fourteenth St.

AND M. J. KELLER COMPANY, 1157-1159 Washington St.

DR. DEIMEL UNDERWEAR

HAS MADE LINEN-MESH

famous wherever Underwear is worn.

Name and trademark are the safeguards to go by.

Catalogue free for the asking.

For sale in Oakland: TAYT & PENNOYER, Broadway and Fourteenth St.

AND M. J. KELLER COMPANY, 1157-1159 Washington St.

DR. DEIMEL UNDERWEAR

HAS MADE LINEN-MESH

famous wherever Underwear is worn.

Name and trademark are the safeguards to go by.

Catalogue free for the asking.

For sale in Oakland: TAYT & PENNOYER, Broadway and Fourteenth St.

AND M. J. KELLER COMPANY, 1157-1159 Washington St.

DR. DEIMEL UNDERWEAR

HAS MADE LINEN-MESH

famous wherever Underwear is worn.

Name and trademark are the safeguards to go by.

Catalogue free for the asking.

For sale in Oakland: TAYT & PENNOYER, Broadway and Fourteenth St.

AND M. J. KELLER COMPANY, 1157-1159 Washington St.

DR. DEIMEL UNDERWEAR

HAS MADE LINEN-MESH

famous wherever Underwear is worn.

Name and trademark are the safeguards to go by.

Catalogue free for the asking.

For sale in Oakland: TAYT & PENNOYER, Broadway and Fourteenth St.

AND M. J. KELLER COMPANY, 1157-1159 Washington St.

DR. DEIMEL UNDERWEAR

HAS MADE LINEN-MESH

famous wherever Underwear is worn.

Name and trademark are the safeguards to go by.

Catalogue free for the asking.

For sale in Oakland: TAYT & PENNOYER, Broadway and Fourteenth St.

AND M. J. KELLER COMPANY, 1157-1159 Washington St.

DR. DEIMEL UNDERWEAR

HAS MADE LINEN-MESH

famous wherever Underwear is worn.

Name and trademark are the safeguards to go by.

Catalogue free for the asking.

For sale in Oakland: TAYT & PENNOYER, Broadway and Fourteenth St.

AND M. J. KELLER COMPANY, 1157-1159 Washington St.

DR. DEIMEL UNDERWEAR

HAS MADE LINEN-MESH

famous wherever Underwear is worn.

Name and trademark are the safeguards to go by.

Catalogue free for the asking.

For sale in Oakland: TAYT & PENNOYER, Broadway and Fourteenth St.

AND M. J. KELLER COMPANY, 1157-1159 Washington St.

DR. DEIMEL UNDERWEAR

HAS MADE LINEN-MESH

famous wherever Underwear is worn.

Name and trademark are the safeguards to go by.

Catalogue free for the asking.

For sale in Oakland: TAYT & PENNOYER, Broadway and Fourteenth St.

AND M. J. KELLER COMPANY, 1157-1159 Washington St.

DR. DEIMEL UNDERWEAR

HAS MADE LINEN-MESH

famous wherever Underwear is worn.

Name and trademark are the safeguards to go by.

Catalogue free for the asking.

For sale in Oakland: TAYT & PENNOYER, Broadway and Fourteenth St.

AND M. J. KELLER COMPANY, 1157-1159 Washington St.

DR. DEIMEL UNDERWEAR

HAS MADE LINEN-MESH

famous wherever Underwear is worn.

Name and trademark are the safeguards to go by.

Catalogue free for the asking.

For sale in Oakland: TAYT & PENNOYER, Broadway and Fourteenth St.

AND M. J. KELLER COMPANY, 1157-1159 Washington St.

DR. DEIMEL UNDERWEAR

HAS MADE LINEN-MESH

famous wherever Underwear is worn.

Name and trademark are the safeguards to go by.

Catalogue free for the asking.

For sale in Oakland: TAYT & PENNOYER, Broadway and Fourteenth St.

AND M. J. KELLER COMPANY, 1157-1159 Washington St.

DR. DEIMEL UNDERWEAR

HAS MADE LINEN-MESH

famous wherever Underwear is worn.

Name and trademark are the safeguards to go by.

Catalogue free for the asking.

For sale in Oakland: TAYT & PENNOYER, Broadway and Fourteenth St.

AND M. J. KELLER COMPANY, 1157-1159 Washington St.

DR. DEIMEL UNDERWEAR

HAS MADE LINEN-MESH

famous wherever Underwear is worn.

Name and trademark are the safeguards to go by.

Catalogue free for the asking.

For sale in Oakland: TAYT & PENNOYER, Broadway and Fourteenth St.

AND M. J. KELLER COMPANY, 1157-1159 Washington St.

DR. DEIMEL UNDERWEAR

HAS MADE LINEN-MESH

famous wherever Underwear is worn.

Name and trademark are the safeguards to go by.

Catalogue free for the asking.

For sale in Oakland: TAYT & PENNOYER, Broadway and Fourteenth St.

AND M. J. KELLER COMPANY, 1157-1159 Washington St.

DR. DEIMEL UNDERWEAR

HAS MADE LINEN-MESH

famous wherever Underwear is worn.

Name and trademark are the safeguards to go by.

Catalogue free for the asking.

For sale in Oakland: TAYT & PENNOYER, Broadway and Fourteenth St.

AND M. J. KELLER COMPANY, 1157-1159 Washington St.

DR. DEIMEL UNDERWEAR

HAS MADE LINEN-MESH

famous wherever Underwear is worn.

Name and trademark are the safeguards to go by.

Catalogue free for the asking.

For sale in Oakland: TAYT & PENNOYER, Broadway and Fourteenth St.

AND M. J. KELLER COMPANY, 1157-1159 Washington St.

DR. DEIMEL UNDERWEAR

HAS MADE LINEN-MESH

famous wherever Underwear is worn.

Name and trademark are the safeguards to go by.

Catalogue free for the asking.

For sale in Oakland: TAYT & PENNOYER, Broadway and Fourteenth St.

AND M. J. KELLER COMPANY, 1157-1159 Washington St.

DR. DEIMEL UNDERWEAR

HAS MADE LINEN-MESH

famous wherever Underwear is worn.

Name and trademark are the safeguards to go by.

Catalogue free for the asking.

For sale in Oakland: TAYT & PENNOYER, Broadway and Fourteenth St.

AND M. J. KELLER COMPANY, 1157-1159 Washington St.

DR. DEIMEL UNDERWEAR

HAS MADE LINEN-MESH

famous wherever Underwear is worn.

Name and trademark are the safeguards to go by.

Catalogue free for the asking.

For sale in Oakland: TAYT & PENNOYER, Broadway and Fourteenth St.

AND M. J. KELLER COMPANY, 1157-1159 Washington St.

DR. DEIMEL UNDERWEAR

HAS MADE LINEN-MESH

famous wherever Underwear is worn.

Name and trademark are the safeguards to go by.

Catalogue free for the asking.

For sale in Oakland: TAYT & PENNOYER, Broadway and Fourteenth St.

AND M. J. KELLER COMPANY, 1157-1159 Washington St.

DR. DEIMEL UNDERWEAR

HAS MADE LINEN-MESH

famous wherever Underwear is worn.

Name and trademark are the safeguards to go by.

Catalogue free for the asking.

For sale in Oakland: TAYT & PENNOYER, Broadway and Fourteenth St.

AND M. J. KELLER COMPANY, 1157-1159 Washington St.

DR. DEIMEL UNDERWEAR

HAS MADE LINEN-MESH

famous wherever Underwear is worn.

Name and trademark are the safeguards to go by.

Catalogue free for the asking.

For sale in Oakland: TAYT & PENNOYER, Broadway and Fourteenth St.

AND M. J. KELLER COMPANY, 1157-1159 Washington St.

DR. DEIMEL UNDERWEAR

HAS MADE LINEN-MESH

famous wherever Underwear is worn.

Name and trademark are the safeguards to go by.

Catalogue free for the asking.

For sale in Oakland: TAYT & PENNOYER, Broadway and Fourteenth St.

AND M. J. KELLER COMPANY, 1157-1159 Washington St.

DR. DEIMEL UNDERWEAR

HAS MADE LINEN-MESH

famous wherever Underwear is worn.

Name and trademark are the safeguards to go by.

Catalogue free for the asking.

For sale in Oakland: TAYT & PENNOYER, Broadway and Fourteenth St.

AND M. J. KELLER COMPANY, 1157-1159 Washington St.

DR. DEIMEL UNDERWEAR

HAS MADE LINEN-MESH

famous wherever Underwear is worn.

Name and trademark are the safeguards to go by.

Catalogue free for the asking.

For sale in Oakland: TAYT & PENNOYER, Broadway and Fourteenth St.

AND M. J. KELLER COMPANY, 1157-1159 Washington St.

DR. DEIMEL UNDERWEAR

HAS MADE LINEN-MESH

famous wherever Underwear is worn.

Name and trademark are the safeguards to go by.

Catalogue free for the asking.

For sale in Oakland: TAYT & PENNOYER, Broadway and Fourteenth St.

AND M. J. KELLER COMPANY, 1157-1159 Washington St.

DR. DEIMEL UNDERWEAR

HAS MADE LINEN-MESH

famous wherever Underwear is worn.

Name and trademark are the safeguards to go by.

Catalogue free for the asking.

For sale in Oakland: TAYT & PENNOYER, Broadway and Fourteenth St.

AND M. J. KELLER COMPANY, 1157-1159 Washington St.

DR. DEIMEL UNDERWEAR

HAS MADE LINEN-MESH

famous wherever Underwear is worn.

Name and trademark are the safeguards to go by.

Catalogue free for the asking.

For sale in Oakland: TAYT & PENNOYER, Broadway and Fourteenth St.

AND M. J. KELLER COMPANY, 1157-1159 Washington St.

CONGRESSMAN CHARLES E. LITTLEFIELD MAKES A MASTERLY ADDRESS ON THE TRUST QUESTION

Statesman From Maine Shows That the Republican Party is the Only Political Organization That is Able to Deal Satisfactorily With the Great Questions Now Before American People--Hypocrisy of the Democracy Unmasked--Tells How Certain Evils Can Be Corrected --Monster Meeting Held in Exposition Building Saturday Night--Speaker Pays a Glowing Tribute to Congressman V. H. Metcalf.

Congressman Charles E. Littlefield, the splendid orator from Maine, came, saw and conquered Oakland last Saturday night. He spoke at the Exposition Building to a vast concourse of people. His reception will pass into history as one of the greatest political demonstrations Alameda county has ever witnessed. His discourse upon the trust question, in line with the views of President Roosevelt upon momentous question was profoundly philosophical and analytical. Never was a speaker given more flattering attention.

His treatment of the question was marked with a breadth of conception and a deep analytical insight, which carried the audience with him irresistibly, even through the technical and purely logical parts of the argument.

HIS STYLE OF ORATORY.

The distinguished Congressman proved that he was not only master of one style of oratory, but of many. A deep sonorous voice, gave a peculiarly pleasing effect to his clear enunciation. Added to this was a fine presence, the result of many years' experience on the floor of Congress and political rostrums throughout the country. Humor, eloquence and force were at his command at all times.

ARMIES OF FACTS.

Armies of facts and figures, marshaled in an invincible array, responded to his call.

The audience was held spell-bound for a period of three hours listening to the speaker's masterly effort.

THE STREET PARADE.

The preliminary program before the Exposition Building was reached consisted of a street parade and bonfire illuminations, with the adjunct of Roman candles and fire rockets.

The procession started from the Athenium Club, where Congressman Littlefield had been entertained during the afternoon. The Young Men's Republican Club, several hundred strong, under the leadership of Captain J. F. Kick, headed the procession. They were in uniform and presented a very natty appearance. The line of march was along Fourteenth street to Washington, thence to Eighth street, across to Broadway, to Twelfth street, thence to the Tabernacle. Following the men in line was a carriage containing Congressman Littlefield, Judge Ellsworth, Postmaster T. T. Dargie, and Congressman Victor H. Metcalf. Throughout the line of march, hundreds of spectators lined the sidewalks anxious to get a glimpse of the distinguished visitor. As the parade reached the Exposition building the people gave vent to their enthusiasm by cheering the men in line as well as those in carriages.

Two huge bonfires on Eleventh and Twelfth streets opposite the entrance to the Exposition building lighted the way into the interior, which had been artistically decorated for the occasion. The elevated platform from which the speaker delivered his address was decorated with the national colors and the popular heroes of history.

The rear of the platform was adorned by a thirty-foot American flag. Directly in the center of the flag was placed the picture of Abraham Lincoln. On the right of Lincoln's portrait was a likeness of the late President William McKinley. President Roosevelt's picture was given a place of honor on the left.

Large lithographs of Hon. Dr. Geo. C. Pardee and Alden Anderson, Republican nominees for Governor and Lieutenant Governor respectively, were placed about the hall in conspicuous places. The county candidates on the Republican ticket were not neglected. Their cards were placed at convenient intervals about the balcony. The other decorations consisted of streamers of bunting hung from the dome to the sides of the building, and patriotic colors interspersed at convenient places.

The platform was also adorned by flowers and potted plants.

LARGE AUDIENCE.

The audience which gathered to hear the remarks was the largest political assemblage Oakland has witnessed for years. There were not seats enough by half to accommodate those who came to hear the Congressman. Every seat was taken and many crowded the aisles and passages. The immense crowd, while bubbling over with enthusiasm was remarkably attentive and at no time did they interrupt the speaker's discourse with untimely applause or uncalled for demonstration. Among the audience were many of Oakland's most distinguished citizens and their wives. In fact, fully one-third of the vast assemblage was made up of women, who manifested great interest in the stirring Republican address.

Those who occupied the platform with Mr. Littlefield were Judge Ellsworth, chairman, Dr. C. L. Tisdale, vice-chairman of the Third Congressional District, Congressman Victor H. Metcalf and Postmaster T. T. Dargie. The appearance of the distinguished guest on the platform was the signal for a spontaneous burst of applause which continued several minutes. The first few remarks made by the speaker won the sympathy of the audience and for three long hours he held them spell-bound.

As a thorough and consummate statesman of the trust evil the speech stands alone among those delivered during this campaign. The political, industrial and tariff aspects of the trusts were discussed at length, and with such directness of statement and continuity of thought, that none present were left in doubt, as to the speaker's meaning. The attitude of the Republican party and of President Roosevelt was brought out in a clear, convincing manner. The tactics employed by the Democrats and their attempted legislation were treated with an irony and satire as subtle as it was forceful. The proposed remedy of the Democratic party for the trust evil, namely, regulation by tariff, was shown to be wholly inadequate and futile.

The orator's brilliant effort was preceded by a few introductory remarks by Dr. Tisdale, who introduced Judge Ellsworth as chairman of the meeting.

DR. C. L. TISDALE OPENS THE MEETING

Dr. C. L. Tisdale opened the meeting in the following words:

"The pleasant duty devolves upon me as vice-president of the Congressional Committee of the Republican party from this district to open this meeting of one of the largest Republican meetings that it has ever been my good fortune to attend. It is my privilege and my pleasure to introduce to you to-night as chairman of this meeting my fellow-townsmen, that veteran in the Republican party, the Hon. John Ellsworth."

JUDGE ELLSWORTH ACTS AS CHAIRMAN

In introducing Congressman Littlefield, Judge John Ellsworth said:

"I appreciate the honor of being called upon to preside over this great meeting, and also appreciate the fact that you have not come to this hall to here me talk. We are here for a purpose that appeals to all—that is, to advance the interests of our standard-bearers. First, we want to elect as Governor of this State George C. Pardee, a worthy successor of his predecessor in that position, from this county, George C. Perkins. We want not only to elect George C. Pardee, but to

roll up a majority for him that we can be proud of. We also want to return to Congress that worthy citizen who has done such able service during the last two years, the Hon. Victor H. Metcalf. We expect you to indorse the Republican administration by not only electing these men, but also by giving your support to all candidates on the Republican ticket. Having made these few remarks, I will retire in favor of that profound statesman and orator, who, by his eloquent and masterly exposition of Republican principles in Congress, has become a peer of the most eminent statesmen in the country, Congressman Charles E. Littlefield." [Cheers.]

SPLENDID SPEECH OF CHAS. LITTLEFIELD

"Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens: I wish in the outset to thank you most profoundly and sincerely for the magnificent warmth of this hearty greeting. At the opening of the Fifty-seventh Congress there was a vacancy on the Committee of Ways and Means. It became the duty and responsibility of the Speaker of the House of Representatives to select to fill that vacancy some Republican elected by a Republican constituency. It was desired to select a man who was uncompromisingly in favor of the cardinal principles of the Republican party and especially its cardinal principle of protection of American labor and industries. [Applause.]

TRIBUTE TO METCALF.

"The Speaker of the House looked over the forty-five States and he decided to select a Representative from a State that is profoundly interested in the maintenance of this cardinal principle of this great party. He selected such a Republican, and when the trial came and this Representative on that Committee was subjected to the final test his Republicanism stood firm and he demonstrated the fact that he was not only a man of character, intelligence and ability, but that he was a man of iron will and unyielding temper.

"It is my great pleasure this evening to look in the faces of the constituency of that distinguished man, the Honorable Victor H. Metcalf. [Applause] and I am more than glad to learn since arriving in this magnificent Golden State that it is interested in the great questions that concern us all from Maine to California and from the frozen North to the balmy South that the probabilities are that on the 4th day of next November he will be returned again to represent his constituency in the capital of this great nation. [Voice: He will.]

MANY QUESTIONS CONCERN US. There are many questions that might well concern us as Republicans as an issue or as a series of issues in this campaign. Questions that address themselves to the interests and to the intelligence and to the welfare of a great people, that are involved in the next campaign; questions as to whether or not the House shall remain in the control of the Republican party, as your chairman has well said.

"It is not possible for me on this occasion, within the necessary limits to which an address must be confined, to discuss many of these questions, but there is one question that is now forging to the front and engaging in a large degree the attention of all of our people. That question I shall to a large extent devote my time this evening. It is the great question of the trusts, or the industrial combination evil. I shall discuss it to a certain extent, from its commercial and industrial standpoint, from the legal and constitutional standpoint, from the political standpoint. From the commercial and industrial standpoint in order to indicate the character and condition to a certain extent that confronts us,

From a legal and constitutional standpoint for the purpose of indicating the power that the national government has in connection with this question, and from a political standpoint for the purpose of demonstrating that upon this great question, as well as upon many of the other great questions that concern the welfare and prosperity of this great Republic, that the Republican party is the party in which the intelligent people should put their trust for the proper and efficient conduct of the nation's affairs. [Applause.]

MUCH PROSPERITY.

"And before entering upon that discussion I shall briefly call attention to the fact that we are now on this 11th day of October in the year of our Lord 1902 enjoying conditions of unusual and unprecedented prosperity, notwithstanding the prevalence of the trust or industrial combination evil; notwithstanding the criticisms of the policy of the Republican party in connection with the tariff and the trusts, and notwithstanding the fact that they have been able to even for a moment retard or delay this condition that now prevails in this Republic everywhere, the profitable employment of labor and the profitable employment of capital and the vast accumulation of individual wealth throughout the length and breadth of this Republic, and it well becomes any party and any men who suggest evils and who suggest difficulties and who propose remedies to see to it that the remedies that they propose, in their application will not result in more injury than the evils they undertake to cure. In order to change the conditions that now exist the burden is upon those that suggest the change to show that the evil will not be worse than the cure. There are none of us that desire any retroactive or backward movement. We all look forward and we are pleased to see and hope to see these glorious conditions continue and prevail; so that the burden is upon our friends upon the other side to justify any reasons or any remedies that they propose in connection with this question.

OUR DEMOCRATIC FRIENDS.

"Our Democratic friends can bear this in mind. When the facts are ascertained it doesn't necessarily jar our industrial machinery as much as we might ordinarily think and believe. I should call attention here to another fact, that it isn't every combination and every amalgamation that operates to the disadvantage of the people and they are not altogether bad. Nor do they produce iniquitous results. I suppose the industrial lines in which the most consolidation of corporations have occurred where it has been most obvious during the last twenty years is in the transportation lines. The railroads have carried on vast consolidations. The history of the amalgamation of these lines brings to light the fact that in 1878 the rate was \$4.50 per mile. But in 1900 the price had been reduced by these same combinations to 93 cents per ton for 100 miles, so that the price now is about one-fifth of the price charged in 1870, and the price on all of the railroad lines taken together, making an average, was \$1.99 in 1870, and to-day is 71 cents per ton per 100 miles, so that the result of these combinations has been to the advantage of the people of this great Republic, and we have to-day in this country freight transported at a price of about one-third of the rate charged in Europe for transporting the same products under the same circumstances.

FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT THE TRUSTS

"I shall call attention in the first instance to a condition that prevails in connection with the trust or industrial combinations with relation to its extent as compared with the vast business of this Republic.

"The first thing to be ascertained in any discussion is the condition and situation of the question that we are about to discuss and consider. To what extent do industrial combinations or trusts to-day control the vast business of this great Republic. If we estimate upon the basis of wage earners employed, only 8 4-10 per cent of the wage earners employed in industrial pursuits are to-day employed by trusts. If we estimate upon the basis of the amount of capital employed by the trusts, only 9 6-10 per cent is used. If we estimate on the basis of the value of the product produced, only 14 1-10 per cent is employed by trusts. And this is the aggregate of the trust evil in the Republic to-day. These figures are taken from the census of 1900, and it is proper to say that since that census was taken there have been more or less trusts organized, but the greatest organization of all, the United States Steel trust had its existence at this time and was taken into account in reaching these percentages.

THE INDUSTRIES.

"These figures mean that about one-eighth of the industrial business of this nation is controlled by trusts or industrial combinations. "When I learned the result of the census and the small percentage of business really controlled by the trusts, I observed the nation is not in as great danger as I had supposed it to be from reading the newspapers and listening to speeches of Democratic leaders on the floor of the House. The hydra-headed monster was not quite so numerous. There were not quite so many octopuses or octopuses as they sometimes call them. "As one of my Democratic friends described it, the trust evil is a vast cloud that overspreads the Republic from one end to the other, a cloak of impenetrable darkness, under which helpless men and women were walking about, sick

and unfortunate, without hope for the future.

HOW THE TARIFF CUTS AN ISSUE

"This was a serious condition from my Democratic friend's point of view. Let us bear in mind the extent of the evil. It is suggested that the tariff allows great industrial combinations to sell their products cheaper abroad than at home. To what extent does that condition exist and prevail in this great Republic? The total amount of products of this country for 1902 was enormous, some thirteen billions. Four hundred millions were exported, which represents about one-thirtieth of the total production. Of that which was exported only about \$4,000,000 was sold at prices less than those prevailing here. To make the illustration complete when we manufactured \$3000 worth of industrial products, there were manufactured and sold abroad just \$1 worth of goods at less prices than was obtained at home. [Applause.]

WHERE SPEECH WAS MADE.

"Now the reason why this is the most extensive discussion and description of this question is because it has practically exhausted the English language upon that subject. Now that speech was made in the English Parliament in the year 1640, two hundred and sixty-two years ago, (laughter and applause) and I don't know what beef cost then." (Laughter.) And there wasn't any beef trust then. How comprehensive that is and how illustrative of the conditions that now prevail. I am not certain but that it is pretty well illustrated by an incident that occurred in a little country town near by where I lived in Maine, Montville. The farmers had gotten very anxious about the pest of the crows which bother my friends a good deal by picking off the little tender shoots that first burst forth from the ground, and it was a great question in that village, and the contention was whether or not there were as many crows that year as there had been in the preceding year, and the village debating society got itself together on the corners of the streets and in the village store and whittled the dry goods boxes and the heads of the barrels while they debated on it one way and another until finally the boss or village philosopher threw his head back and said 'I think I can settle this whole question, I am of the opinion that there are not as many crows as there were last year, but they are larger and more numerous.' (Laughter and applause.)

PRACTICAL PURPOSES.

"And I think it may be fairly well conceded that in 1640 trusts and combinations were sufficiently numerous for all practical purposes, and long before Sir John Culpepper lived, and I was about to say long before the Republican party was ever thought of, but that wouldn't be quite right, because in the Scripture it is written that 'the meek shall inherit the earth' (applause) and they must have in mind the Republican party. (Laughter and applause.)

TRUSTS IN THE YEARS GONE BY.

"These facts and these conditions may well be borne in mind when we reach the discussion and consideration and determination of all of the vast industrial conditions that prevail throughout this Republic; because no intelligent man desires, unless he is prepared to join in a raid upon combined capital simply because it is capital, unless he is prepared to join in a movement to array one class against another, in arraying labor against capital; no man, unless he desires to engage in segregating the people of this country into two great classes at enmity with each other, when it is the duty of every intelligent, fair minded citizen to create proper and friendly relations between capital and labor for they are dependent upon each other, neither can exist without the other, and no man unless he entertains these views, desires to reach a discussion of this question except in an intelligent way and with a full knowledge of the conditions that confront us. (Applause.) Now just a word as to the monopolies and the existence of trusts and combinations.

TRUSTS ARE A VERY OLD STORY

"It is not a new phase in industrial development. The year 1902 isn't the first time that the world has seen attempts to monopolize and control trade. These conditions are not created for the purpose of enabling our Democratic friends to get into power in this country. They existed before 1888. It is important for us to understand whether or not those conditions have existed for a long period of time and whether or not those conditions are peculiar to our times or whether or not they are incident to all times. And just for a moment in order to illustrate what I am going to say, I will read to you an extract from a speech, and I wish to say now that this extract contains the finest, most extensive and elaborate description of a trust combination that I have yet found within the confines of the English language, and you will also find that it is very comprehensive and very violent. (Reading.)

EVILS THAT MAY REQUIRE CURING.

"Now these things should be borne in mind when we discuss these questions and undertake to provide remedies for the industrial conditions that are as old as business itself. Now I don't wish to be understood as intimating that we are not afflicted with evils that don't require curing, for I think we are; but in coming to a conclusion upon things like these every intelligent man should open his eyes to the facts as they exist. Before he undertakes to determine a question he must know what he is talking about and what he is undertaking to determine along those lines.

"Now last year the count of Wisconsin held that where the individual retailers and wholesalers of a certain locality had entered into a combination for the purpose of monopolizing the market in a Wisconsin town, and driven out and sustained damages, that if the individual operator was driven out and sustained damages by reason of that combination could recover damages at the common law.

THE COMMON LAW.

"That there is now in every one of the forty-five States where the common law prevails and where any combination prevails that drives out any individual competition, under any circumstances that the man thus driven out has a remedy provided for him by the common law independent of statutory legislation. It means more than that. It means wherever a combination exists to control and monopolize the market and control the prices of necessities of life, that such a combination is today a criminal conspiracy at common law and indictable as such and that the parties thereto can be indicted today in any State where the common law prevails; and it means further that this common law thus existing was not created for the purpose of this occasion but that it is older than that, older than the Constitution of the forty-five States. So now we have it that when the Pilgrim Fathers landed from the deck of the May Flower, after having signed the first original constitution in its cabin, and landed at Plymouth Rock, they brought with them these principles of the common law and they have been the law of the land until now. (Applause.)

THE COAL BARONS.

"And that means that the common law prevails in Pennsylvania, and it does unless there has been some statutory legislation abrogating it, just as it is in California, where the Code law is in force. That means that if the coal barons of Pennsylvania have entered into a combination to monopolize the market in coal and control its price and drive out individual competition, that they are indictable at common law, today without the aid of the President of the United States or the Attorney-General or any other officer of the United States. (Applause.)

THE GREAT MOSES OF THE DEMOCRATS

"Mr. William J. Bryan, the great Moses of the Democrats in 1896 and 1900, suggested in his various tours in that same speech that he has made seventy-five or a hundred times on these questions, that we indicted a man for stealing a horse in this country, but when he conspired against seventy millions of people we were without a remedy. I don't know how much Mr. William Jennings Bryan knows, but if he is a lawyer, or has accumulated funds enough to employ a good lawyer, he would discover that the same law that punishes a man for stealing a horse and the same law, if these offenses are being committed, would punish these individuals for making that combination without the assistance of the President of the United States or the Attorney-General.

THE GREAT MOSES OF THE DEMOCRATS

"There are lawyers and lawyers. All lawyers don't know the law, but I am not suggesting that he doesn't know the law, but there are certain principles of law that are familiar to every

ings shall be upon the head of him that selleth it, and that was Solomon; more than 2,000 years ago. And they had it then, we have had it ever since and we have them now.

EVILS THAT MAY REQUIRE CURING.

"Now these things should be borne in mind when we discuss these questions and undertake to provide remedies for the industrial conditions that are as old as business itself. Now I don't wish to be understood as intimating that we are not afflicted with evils that don't require curing, for I think we are; but in coming to a conclusion upon things like these every intelligent man should open his eyes to the facts as they exist. Before he undertakes to determine a question he must know what he is talking about and what he is undertaking to determine along those lines.

THE COMMON LAW.

"That there is now in every one of the forty-five States where the common law prevails and where any combination prevails that drives out any individual competition, under any circumstances that the man thus driven out has a remedy provided for him by the common law independent of statutory legislation. It means more than that. It means wherever a combination exists to control and monopolize the market and control the prices of necessities of life, that such a combination is today a criminal conspiracy at common law and indictable as such and that the parties thereto can be indicted today in any State where the common law prevails; and it means further that this common law thus existing was not created for the purpose of this occasion but that it is older than that, older than the Constitution of the forty-five States. So now we have it that when the Pilgrim Fathers landed from the deck of the May Flower, after having signed the first original constitution in its cabin, and landed at Plymouth Rock, they brought with them these principles of the common law and they have been the law of the land until now. (Applause.)

THE COAL BARONS.

"And that means that the common law prevails in Pennsylvania, and it does unless there has been some statutory legislation abrogating it, just as it is in California, where the Code law is in force. That means that if the coal barons of Pennsylvania have entered into a combination to monopolize the market in coal and control its price and drive out individual competition, that they are indictable at common law, today without the aid of the President of the United States or the Attorney-General or any other officer of the United States. (Applause.)

THE GREAT MOSES OF THE DEMOCRATS

"Mr. William J. Bryan, the great Moses of the Democrats in 1896 and 1900, suggested in his various tours in that same speech that he has made seventy-five or a hundred times on these questions, that we indicted a man for stealing a horse in this country, but when he conspired against seventy millions of people we were without a remedy. I don't know how much Mr. William Jennings Bryan knows, but if he is a lawyer, or has accumulated funds enough to employ a good lawyer, he would discover that the same law that punishes a man for stealing a horse and the same law, if these offenses are being committed, would punish these individuals for making that combination without the assistance of the President of the United States or the Attorney-General.

THE GREAT MOSES OF THE DEMOCRATS

"There are lawyers and lawyers. All lawyers don't know the law, but I am not suggesting that he doesn't know the law, but there are certain principles of law that are familiar to every

member of the legal profession.

"Why I could go into any law library in the city of Oakland and lay my hand on dozens of books filled with these principles to substantiate what I have just said. But every lawyer perhaps doesn't know those things. A man told me one time there were quite a variety of lawyers, he said he had occasion to travel South once and he stopped at a little station where he had formerly been and made inquiries for an old friend of his by the name of Douglass who practiced law there some fifteen years before. The only living thing he found at the station was a negro porter and he asked him where Douglass was and he said, 'Massa, I don't seem to 'member Douglass.' 'Oh, I mean the Douglass who was a lawyer down here fifteen years ago.' 'Oh, yes, Massa, it seems to me I do 'member him, he run for a lawyer and didn't get any votes.' (Laughter and applause.)

NO WRONG WITHOUT REMEDY.

"Notwithstanding these common-law remedies and the principles that there is no wrong without a remedy this doesn't relieve the National Government from entire responsibility in relation to this question.

DEFINITION GIVEN OF THE TRUSTS.

"Ten or fifteen years ago the trust was simply this, it meant a gathering together of numbers of corporations or firms of individuals under an agreement signed by them and constituting a committee known as trustees to control the output of all the products of all the parties to the agreement and regulate the price of the goods sold in order that the market might be uniform and if the combination was large enough and took in all of the persons engaged in the industry they could arbitrarily control the price of the article. That was a trust and the men forming it were trustees; those have practically ceased to exist because our legal friends discovered that these combinations were void at common-law and they couldn't compel the performance of the agreement if any member of such a combination failed to violate the agreement. The others couldn't recover against him under the law because the agreement was void under the law, against public policy and against the common-law and they were also indictable if evidence could be procured against them that the combination was for the purpose of monopolizing the market and controlling the prices as against individual competition.

FORMING A TRUST.

"What did our legal friends do then? Then our legal friends said that instead of having a trust agreement controlled by trustees they would organize these various corporations or these various firms and individuals into one vast corporation. Now, I take for illustration, as I shall use it later on the tin industry, in connection with which there is a trust. I will assume for the purpose that there are ten corporations engaged in the manufacture of tin and that they desire to organize themselves into a trust. These parties get together and organize one vast corporation and convey the property of the ten corporations to this one corporation. After that vast corporation is organized the ten corporations cease to exist and you then have one corporation being the result of the incorporation of the other ten and it is a very serious question in the minds of the legal profession whether this one corporation could be reached under the law pertaining to conspiracies for a conspiracy requires at least two members, one man can't conspire alone and it is a very serious question whether or not this one corporation could be reached by the common law or the statute law passed in connection with such a question. When they organized the ten corporations into one it resulted in the one corporation growing from the other ten, that is, the ten small corporations conveyed their property to the one parent concern; and suppose that the small corporations had each a capitalization of one hundred thousand dollars which in the parent concern would roll up to a million dollars in the aggregate resulting practically as a snow-ball in this warm country of sunshine and flowers that is not an apt illustration in my country it would be more fully appreciated.

HOW THEY INCREASE THE CAPITAL STOCK

"When they gathered together these ten corporations instead of having one with a capitalization of one million dollars they have one corporation with a capitalization of ten million dollars—an over capitalization and inflation of valuation. Now, this is possible under the laws of at least half a dozen States. In order to organize a corporation for this purpose in half a dozen States of this Union or more it is necessary for three men to act in the State and have drawn up an agreement to incorporate and meet, adopt a code of by-laws and fix the capitalization without putting in a single dollar of capital as a basis of the enterprise, the only limit to the size of the corporation is the nerve and as the boys upon the street would say, the ineffable gall of the men engaged in promoting the corporation.

"When you get this vast corporation organized the purpose is then not to do the business of manufacturing products but it has to do the business of increasing the capital stock that will result in declaring a dividend upon one million dollars but upon ten million dollars. The first purpose in making this vast combination on the part of the men engaged therein is to simply lithograph themselves into wealth by increasing the capital stock that they expect to place upon the market in floating the enterprise. They are floated in this way. There is first issue of bonds, then a second issue of bonds and then the common stock is put out at the issue of bonds covered very nearly the total value of the properties aggregated. The preferred or common stock is in a large degree a speculation upon the part of the promoters. Now this is one of the greatest difficulties involved in the whole question, this over capitalization.

"They declare dividends upon the stock in order that it may be sold to

the public as a stock bearing a certain rate of interest representing value in the investment. If a man started out in Oakland tonight to buy a block of buildings across the way worth ten thousand dollars and went to a broker and said he would like to borrow ten thousand dollars for the purpose of making that investment and would mortgage the property to secure the money there isn't a broker in this town that wouldn't laugh him out of his office unless he were a candidate for the retreat for feeble-minded persons and the real conditions here is that the proceeds of the bond in some instances represents more than the actual capital invested in the enterprise. Now, why do we have today such immense facilities in floating these great enterprises?

LARGE SUMS OF MONEY.

"Because today by reason of the magnificent prosperity that now prevails and which the people have enjoyed under Republican rule for the last five years there is in this vast country in the hands of the people large sums of money waiting for investments. In the East the ruling rate of interest on an investment is three and a half or four per cent, a very small sum for a permanent income for parties obliged to invest in that manner and investments that promise six, eight or ten per cent no matter how small the amount may be. These inducements for investment offers such inducements for investment of that capital and there are thousands of dollars today waiting for profitable investment, which condition renders it possible to float these enterprises. Now, the Republican party says one of the principal remedies that could be adopted to prevent this condition is to require upon the part of the corporation engaged in interstate commerce a publicity that will disclose to the public the exact financial condition of these vast industrial combinations.

"We will see that the facts are placed within the reach of all the people of the Republic but we can't legislate brains into the heads of the people. If after we give them the opportunity to know what the actual financial condition of the combination is and they see fit to take chances in investing their money in its stock, that is a matter we cannot control; but the chances are and the probabilities are that with the proper kind of publicity very few of these immense aggregations with their great valuation could be floated upon the public commonwealth.

"There is no certificate sent out, there is no prospectus that goes through the mail that gives any information upon that question. There is not a man or woman in this audience anything about the financial condition of the corporation that is issued or knows how much valuation there is behind it unless the man or woman happens to be one of the original promoters of the company issuing the stock.

RAILROADS SILENT.

"There is not a railroad company today that makes a return to any authority that is worth the paper upon which it is written for the purpose of disclosing this condition. About a year ago I appealed to the Secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission for the purpose of ascertaining, if I could, for my trip over all the States in this Union the number of corporations organized and the amounts of capitalization authorized and the amount of cash actually invested therein, in order that I might ascertain to what extent the industrial affairs of this Republic might be controlled by corporations over capitalization; and he wrote to me, 'The States and didn't get a return from a single State giving any information on that question. Now, every one of these States has no law or requirement on this question of publicity and if the National Government should require that publicity, requiring these corporations to disclose to the public their financial condition, then if any company violated that statute it would be perjury and it would be the first time in the history of the United States that corporations, the creatures of the law, have been required by law to state the honesty of the foundation upon which they attempt to do business in this great Republic.

CONCERNS UNITED STATES.

"I should go a little bit further. How does this concern the United States government. I know of one great combination. I will not give its name nor the name of the person who gave me the information, a member of the corporation, a corporation that two years ago was organized with a capitalization of \$500,000, and it built a plant for \$150,000. Before that plant was completed and without their putting out a pound of output a promoter came along from the enterprising city of Chicago—more, however, than the city of New York—a promoter came along and wanted to purchase that corporation and combine it with other corporations in the same line of business and what about the price? He wanted seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. He said, 'Isn't that high?' They said 'yes, do you want it?' He said, 'yes.' They said, 'Then pay the price and he paid seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars for it and that combination is now represented at a million and a half and it is actually worth to-day or its actual valuation is today but a hundred and fifty thousand dollars in cash. That is the great trouble with these industrial combinations. How long can the business of this great Republic stand the payment of dividends upon capitalization of from 65 to 100 per cent or more than twice in excess of the capital invested, none of us can know. There is another reason, some of these corporations simply increase their capitalizations in order that it may appear that they are earning a small dividend. For instance, 20 per cent on one hundred thousand dollars would be 4 per cent on five hundred thousand dollars.

UNDER THE STATE LAW.

"If a corporation did business on the basis of the actual capital invested then other capital where capital could get an investment at the rate of three and a half per cent would be invested for the purpose of getting more of this great return as natural as it is for water to run down hill, and in order to facilitate the dividend paying capacity and make it appear smaller than it really is, some of these corporations over capitalize their stock. Just as they are organized under the State law. Not a single one of them is organized under the United States law. There is no general corporation law of the United States and most of them are organized in the State of New Jersey; and the United

States government has no control over the organization of these corporations in any of these States. It has absolutely no power to interfere with the business done by these corporations excepting under the interstate commerce laws of the Constitution.

LIMITATIONS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION

"Now I am going to explain the constitutional limitations resting upon Congress in connection with these cases in so plain a manner that a child might understand it. The intermediary class, your public schools here can understand it, and what a great many of our Democratic friends don't understand. The interstate commerce laws in our Constitution gives to Congress the power to regulate commerce and business between the States of the Union. It controls transportation between the States, and until transportation begins the power of the State is exclusive and absolute, but when transportation begins from one State to another then the power of Congress is exclusive and absolute, and it continues as long as that transportation continues, and when that transportation ends the power of Congress ends, and then the power of the State is again exclusive and absolute. Those are the narrow limits within which Congress has power to act by direct legislation in connection with the trusts or any other kind of business done in this Republic. It must be transportation between the States or involve transportation between the States in order to give Congress jurisdiction.

BRYAN'S REMEDY CAUSED A LAUGH

"Now let me call your attention to the remedy suggested by William Jennings Bryan in a speech he made in Chicago. He said in that speech, 'If I were President of the United States I would have a law passed that would prevent a corporation doing business in a State other than that in which it was organized.' Now I have explained the Constitutional limitation upon Congress. A corporation organized in New Jersey couldn't go into New York and do business in New York according to his idea. He would have a law passed by Congress that would prevent that. When he made this statement in Chicago a friend said to him, 'Would that be Constitutional, Colonel?' 'Well,' the Colonel said, 'I would have the law passed, and if it wasn't constitutional I would have the Constitution amended so as to make it constitutional.' (Laughter.)

"Mr. Bryan couldn't find a man in the United States House or Senate that would for a moment contend that his suggestion was constitutional, but we saw the narrow limitations under which Congress could act in connection with these combinations, and that these combinations could be formed without the power of Congress to prevent. Our Democratic friends say they were formed rapidly within the last few years, but the Congress of the United States couldn't prevent the trusts or combination from being organized in a State by any legislation. They can be organized in any State subject to the laws of that State, and Congress has no power to interfere or control them until they engage in interstate commerce. We noticed Mr. Bryan's suggestion and realized this limitation upon the power of Congress.

DEMOCRATIC INCONSISTENCY.

"Several propositions were made to amend the Constitution of the United States and give power to Congress to control it. They were referred to the Judiciary Committee, and when they were referred to that committee they went to a sub-committee, and I happened to be a member of that sub-committee, and that sub-committee reported to the general committee a proposed amendment to the Constitution that Congress be given the power to regulate these combinations and corporations, and further providing that this power should be exercised concurrently with the power heretofore exercised by the States. What do you suppose our Democratic friends did in connection with that proposition? It requires a two-thirds vote to submit a proposition to the people to amend the Constitution. The first objection we reached when we discussed this proposition in the Judiciary Committee came from the Democratic members of that committee, and they raised that hoary-headed, Democratic argument, they said if you undertook to take power from the State and convey it to the United States you were impairing the rights already existing in the States. It is a very obvious proposition that all power connected with this matter is vested in the States and in the United States. You can't increase the power of one without necessarily decreasing the power of the other. So here our Democratic friends were confronted by the proposition. They had just been threatened and had had a revival of sentiment and of their enthusiasm by the hydra-headed monster and the octopus, and they were desirous and eager to destroy the monster that had its claws and tentacles on the throat of the American people, and what did they say—that they would abandon the pursuit of the octopus and the hydra-headed monster to invoke the doctrine of States' rights. Every Democratic member of that committee said that the rights of the States must be preserved inviolate, the octopus and the hydra-headed monster to the contrary notwithstanding. (Laughter and applause.)

GOVERNMENT DUAL IN ITS CHARACTER

"This proposed amendment was afterwards reported by the Judiciary Committee and I closed the debate upon the subject and our Democratic friends on the floor said this was a government dual in its character, that we had a United States Government and a State Government.

"That certain rights were reserved to the States and that it was essential to the preservation of the rights of the people that the rights of the States

were in no way impaired and one of them said, 'Amend the Constitution of the United States.' Does not the gentleman know that there never yet has been an amendment to the Constitution of the United States adopted except at the end of some great civil convulsion as the result of some civil war and that blood was the cause of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

REFERENCE BLOOD.

"The only reply I made to that was that the only blood that I could see in connection with this proposition was the blood my Democratic friends were sweating when they were making up their minds how they would vote on this proposition—(Applause and laughter)—whether they would abandon the chase of the Octopus or whether they would cling to and fold to their breast this hoary-headed doctrine of State rights that at one time in the history of the Republic plunged it into a bloody Civil War. (Applause.)

"Now that amendment after debate passed the House of Representatives against the opposition of the Democrats but it required a two-thirds vote to submit it to the people and without the support of the Democratic members we could not get it through. It would have passed the House if we could have secured the necessary two-thirds vote.

REPUBLICAN MAJORITY.

"The Republicans had a majority of fourteen in the House which was less than two-thirds and it required the votes of our Democratic friends to make up the necessary two-thirds, and they refused to submit it to the people notwithstanding all their talk about initiative and referendum. The referendum is simply to refer to the people the question as to whether or not important legislation shall or shall not be enacted.

"Now here was an opportunity for our distinguished Democratic friends to put into actual operation their pet theory of the referendum.

"They have a Democratic text book which they have issued in this campaign and devote four or five pages in that text-book to show that the referendum should be in existence in this country.

"Now here was a question to be submitted to you and to me, to allow us to say whether or not we would trust the American Congress with the power to American Congress with the power to dissolve, dissolve or prohibit great industrial combinations, monopolies or trusts and the Democratic party said they didn't dare to trust the American people.

"They were against the trusts but were not in favor of putting their trust in the intelligence of the American people. (Applause.) That is the first branch of their record on this proposition.

THE QUESTION OF THE COAL STRIKE.

"Regarding the present coal strike in Pennsylvania, a conference of the principals was suggested by a distinguished citizen who today holds a responsible position at the head of the Republican party and who is now the President, the strenuous, patriotic, intelligent, sincere, honest and devoted Theodore Roosevelt. (Prolonged applause and cheers.) And while this question of the coal strike and of the coal combination is as acute one it may not be improper to suggest that that great difficulty that still exists unsolved, that involves not only the rights and interests of vast capital invested and the welfare of one hundred and seventy thousand men looking for work with which to earn the subsistence of their daily lives and the welfare and prosperity of thousands of people dependent on the supply of coal for their domestic and public uses—it is well to suggest that for the first time in the history of this Republic, although he had no legal power to either coerce or compel adjustment, it remained for a Republican President to call together both parties to this controversy in order that peaceably, lawfully and rightfully this vast controversy might be adjusted without further difficulty and contention—this was the action of President Theodore Roosevelt in his great public capacity as President of the United States. (Applause.) He has suggested his connection with this question that it might be necessary to have a Constitutional amendment in order to vest in Congress this power, but I want to say to you, and I could say to the President of the United States that it is as idle to look for an amendment of the Constitution upon his question while the Democrat has a third of either house, as it would be to expect to see this vast audience transported in chariots of fire to the celestial realms above. (Applause.)

DEMOCRATIC REMEDY.

"Now, I am going to discuss the remedy proposed by our Democratic friends and when I read the record of the Democrats on that question I guarantee for a short time to make that reasonably interesting to all of my friends because it is an interesting record. Job you know once said, 'Oh, that mine enemy would write a book and we may thank God that our friends have made a record by that record you will find they have to read.' (Laughter.)

"Now, I wish to discuss this remedy. The two great principles of the Democrats with which Democracy is inseparably connected are States' rights and free-trade. Now, this free trade is a principal article in their political pharmacopoeia and is suggested by them in the remedy for every ail with which the public seems to be afflicted notwithstanding every time that remedy has been administered it has left the patient in a prolonged and dangerous convulsion—every single time. (Laughter.)

A PART OF THEIR GOSPEL.

"Notwithstanding that has been the result our Democratic friends adhere to it with a devotion that is worthy of a better cause. It is a part of their Gospel although it has proved unsuccessful, although it has been disastrous and although it has always destroyed the industries and business of the Republic they still cling to it, have

faith in it and apparently hope for results.

TRUSTS NOT DEPENDENT ON PROTECTIVE TARIFF

"It is not surprising that when this Trust annoyance begins to develop and we commence to look about for a solution of the difficulty that the first remedy they suggest is to repeal the tariff and they go back to a declaration of principles first given, expression to by Mr. Havemeyer, the president of the Sugar Trust, when he was giving testimony before a commission Mr. Havemeyer said 'The tariff is the mother of trusts' and the moment that was uttered every Democrat rallied to that proposition with enthusiasm. Now Mr. Havemeyer in his testimony, after having declared that the tariff was the mother of trusts, suggested an increased tariff. He wasn't satisfied with having a mother in his family but he wanted a mother-in-law. (Laughter.)

TARIFF AND TRUSTS.

"I say the tariff has no necessary connection with trusts. It does not produce trusts but I am not going to leave that to bear assertion. Every Democrat, every newspaper, every writer has left that proposition to his naked assertion, he says the tariff is the mother of trusts, that ends it; it's so, when he says it is so. We have in rhetoric a syllogism. A syllogism is this, it involves a major and a minor premise and a conclusion. The Democratic process of reasoning is simply this major premise: the tariff is the mother of trusts; second premise the tariff is the mother of trusts, conclusion: therefore the tariff is the mother of trusts. (Laughter.) That is the only reasoning the Democrat has—simple assertion which isn't sufficient to sustain a proposition so important. I am going to give you briefly three reasons why in my judgment the tariff has no connection with trusts. Of course I know it is up to us in this campaign to disprove the statements made for the purpose of making an assault on the Republican theory of a protective tariff to which our Democratic friends are opposed and always have been from the beginning of the Democratic party until now. Now if the tariff is the creator of trusts, the trusts are the creature of the tariff. You have the cause and you have the result. Wherever you would find a creature you would expect to find a creature and wherever you found the creature you would expect to find the creator. There must be both a creator and a creature.

TRUSTS WITHOUT TARIFF.

"Now there are four thousand articles involved in the protective tariff and there are trusts of those articles on which there is no protection and there you have a creature without any creator and there are articles upon that schedule which are not the subject of any trusts so that there you have a creature without any creature. Go to England, a free trade country and you find it plastered over with trusts and yet there is no tariff. There you have the creature without any creator. Now whence comes the tariff of the trusts under the circumstances. Are the trusts like the foundation of life, the protoplasm that science tells us of that simply comes and no one knows from where it comes, because it has to come in order to have a starting point for a theory?

TRUST BORN IN ABSENCE OF PARENTS

"I don't know but that this is pretty well illustrated by a little incident that occurred to me once in a town fifteen miles from where I live. It is a little town of St. George, and in it lived a man by the name of Levi Saunders, who enjoyed the proud distinction of having six generations of Saunders born in this little town of St. George. Every one of those Saunders born in this town had a record of his birth written and preserved in the magnificent records of that little town. Levi had been married prior to this incident. He was a sea captain by profession and he went for a long voyage to sea for about three months, and before he returned to St. George his first son was born on board ship, and it was a matter of great grief to Levi that his son was born outside of the territorial limits of St. George. He felt that he would like to have the record of that birth appear in the record of his ancestors so as to make a continuous line, and when he returned he interviewed the clerk of the town of St. George and asked him to make the necessary record; but strange as it may seem to you, the clerks of our town are incorruptible, and he objected to doing this. Levi argued and debated and moralized with him to persuade him to make the record of the birth in order to have a continuous record in connection with this family, of which he was very proud, and finally the clerk said he would make the record, and so he made a record which reads now as follows: 'John Saunders, born to Levi and Mary Saunders, on the 14th day of July, 1864, in the town of St. George during the absence of his parents.' (Laughter and applause.)

STANDARD OIL TRUST.

"If the Democratic theory is true about trusts and their origin, trusts like the Standard Oil Company, for instance, they must have come into existence during the temporary absence of their parents.

"There is another reason, our friends say, and a great many people think it may be true, that the tariff discriminates in favor of them or that it gives to them special favors, and I am going to use for illustrations the corporations engaged in the tin industry. There is the tin trust, the tariff does it, it simply protects every person engaged in manufacturing from foreign competition.

VARIOUS TRUSTS.

"There is the trusts and there are the individual competitors of the trusts. The tariff protects the trusts and the individual. The tariff is not higher on the products of the trust than it is upon the products of the individual competitor; it doesn't confer any favor upon the trusts to the exclusion of the individual competitor. Each has the same opportunity, the same protection and the same privileges; the tariff,

like the sun, shines upon the just and upon the unjust. Now, if our Democratic friends apply that theory, it wouldn't produce the results they say it would. They say repeal the tariff and destroy the trusts—destroy our great industries. Their theory is to stamp out the trusts by driving out individual competition. If individual competition were sufficiently active and strong you would have no increase in the prices, because competition would keep it down, because the only harm that would be done would be to drive out the individual competitor and crush him from his business, and the trust is powerful enough to make special arrangements with the transportation companies for rebates on the large volume of business, and the individual competitor can't get any rebate and is forced to go out of business, and then you have the trusts left engaged in the manufacture of tin, and that's what they want, and the repeal of the tariff to that extent aids the trusts, but our Democratic friends say we can destroy the trusts by repealing the tariff so as to let foreign competition in, and when this has been done and business has been transferred from the Republic to a foreign country, there it will be controlled by a foreign trust over which we have no control.

BENEFIT DERIVED FROM THE TRUSTS

"In 1880 108 pounds of tin sold here for \$4; it sold in Europe for \$4.56. In 1890 108 pounds of tin sold here for \$5.90, in Europe for \$3. In 1891 109 pounds of tin sold in Europe for \$3.98, thirty cents per hundred pounds more. One hundred per cent in 1880, 100 per cent in 1890, and about 7 per cent more in 1901, because in 1901 we had an industry manufacturing and producing tin and law giving us protection against foreign competition. There is today in the tin industry \$27,000,000, employing 15,000 men and paying \$10,000,000 annually in wages. In 1890 we imported 20,000,000 tons of tin, in 1901 only 2,000,000. Drive the tin trust out of business and you transfer this industry so that in 1903 or '04 it will be the same as it was in 1880. That is the Democratic proposition and that would be the case with textile fabrics, iron, steel and every other industry.

RICHARDSON'S BILL.

"I am going to read now the first section of a bill introduced by James B. Richardson on the floor of the House, the man to every Democrat will have to follow who is elected at this next election: 'That articles of merchandise manufactured and controlled in the United States by the trusts shall be free of duty until in the opinion of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury such control and protection shall have ceased.' Now mark, this bill assumes that suspending the tariff will make the manufacturer and production of that product cease. It doesn't say they will suspend the tariff until the trusts and industrial combination, the juggernaut, the hydra-headed monster and octopus is destroyed, but they say they will suspend until the manufacturer and production of the goods shall have ceased. (Applause.)

AGGRAVATED CONDITIONS.

"You see how aggravated the condition was. I wouldn't suppose they were like the old farmer who said he had counted his pigs all right except one, a little speckled pig, which ran around so much that he couldn't count it. (Laughter.) Then they said that they couldn't agree and that they made no recommendation. Now here comes the result of six months and a day of testimony and six months and one day of ratiocination. They couldn't agree and they would recommend the consideration of all the testimony they had taken to subsequent Congresses, and what subsequent Congress was it—a Republican Congress that had already been elected. (Applause.) Now there is the Democracy of 1888. What was their course, how did they stand when the question was before them for investigation charged with the responsibility of reporting conclusion?

DEMOCRATS WANTED DESTROY INDUSTRIES

"We have a tin trust, and the Democrats say they will suspend the tariff on tin until, not until the trust is destroyed, but until the manufacture and production of tin shall have ceased. Now they place every industry as to which there is a trust or a combination and as to which there is a protective tariff on the same basis it places the textile industries; it places iron and steel industries and nearly every industry in this country on the same plane, and the Democratic party says that tariff shall be suspended on all of these industries until they have ceased, and they call that, statesmanship (applause), and I call that the most hare-brained, preposterous, absurd proposition that was ever submitted to an intelligent American people. But this is the proposition upon which they go to the people in this campaign: You have a house with a porch, in which there may have been some infectious disease, and our Democratic friends propose to burn the house down in order to disinfect the porch. (Laughter and applause.) One-eighth of the industries of this nature are controlled by combinations, and our Democratic friends will destroy and tear down seven-eighths of our manufacturing industries in order to defeat the trust. The end result would be the disease, but that would be the result of the application of their remedy. Now, I want to call your attention to the record of our distinguished friends when they had the opportunity and power to apply their remedies.

DEMOCRATIC INCOMPETENCE.

"In 1888 the Democratic party had control of the lower house; they had the responsibility of enacting legislation upon this trust question, and they just quitted it. It was then a question of life or death. The Democratic party said it was necessary to investigate it. That's always a wise thing to do in connection with anything involved in great difficulties as this question was. From January, 1888, they vested a committee with responsibility, and a man by the name of Bacon was at the head of this committee, and among others on that committee were such men as William L. Wilson of Virginia, William D. Bynum of Indiana and Clifton Breckinridge of Kentucky, as great men as the Democratic party had then and as great men as the Democratic party has now, and when I make that statement I don't bar William Jennings Bryan or any of the lesser lights. I have had occasion to look at the records of our friends on that committee, and I have seen the original blank book upon which they have kept the record of their meetings, and I am familiar with the results of that investigation. They took testimony until the 23d of July, 1888, when the first session of that Congress was about to adjourn, and they made a partial report. They had taken 950 pages of testimony in connection with their investigation as to the Standard Oil trust, and the sugar trusts, and they continued to

take testimony—this occurred in August—until the 1st of September, 1888. And then they ceased taking testimony, and then they began, what I have concluded to be on the part of the great committee, this process known as House ratiocination—a word, but signifying that they were thinking about this question or that they thought they were thinking, or that they thought they thought about this question during the time from September 1st, 1888, until March 2d, 1889, they continued to ratiocination.

CLERKS INDISPENSIBLE.

"To be sure, on the 22d of October, 1888, they had by special resolution passed through the House a clerk appointed to wait upon this committee, for it had ceased to have any meetings or take testimony, and I have been at a loss to know what office that clerk had to perform, but I conclude he was there for the purpose of helping our friends think about this question during this period, and when you reach the outcome you will say the mistake they made was that they didn't hire a larger body of clerks at a higher rate of salary in order to produce some 'danger' resolution.

DEMOCRATS CALL FOR REPUBLICAN HELP

"One day before that Congress expired by special limitation—but mean-while in 1888 a Republican Congress had been elected—a Congress that does think and on the 23d day of March, 1889, this committee, this Bacon committee, which you will see a little later on, didn't succeed very well in saving the Bacon committee from report, and that final report is a curiosity in legislation of this nature. That report read as follows: 'We have investigated this question of the four great trusts—the Standard Oil trust, the American sugar trust, the cotton-bagging trust and one other trust—that any good and loyal Democrat could not under any circumstances leave out of his economy, the whisky trust [laughter], and they said they found the number of trusts was so large—they made that same report on the 23d of July, 1889, and you will remember that one Sir John Pulepper two hundred and sixty-two years before had discovered that the number of trusts was very large, so that they got up in the profession along side of our old friend, Sir John Pulepper, on the 23d day of March, 1889; then they said these industries are growing in extent so fast that it was practically impossible to make a list of them in their report to Congress, and they tell us now under a Republican administration they are being organized with great rapidity, and here was this great committee, supposed to be against this proposition discussing the fact that trusts were increasing so rapidly that with the assistance of this clerk at those times when it appeared they had nothing else to do, they couldn't even make a list of them. (Applause.)

TARIFF REMEDY IS PLAN OF DEMOCRATS

"Now, they say the tariff would be a remedy. When Van Arman said in 1900 that a simple little bill would be a cure for that question, but where was he with his simple little bill when this Democratic committee didn't recommend any proposition with reference to the control or regulating these trusts. They were not even able to guess or surmise what would produce the result. The mountain labored for six months and a day and didn't bring forth even a mouse or the tail of a mouse or the smell of a mouse. Why, the Democrats are valiant in this campaign. You sit at the fire of their house and write editorials on these questions, but they are not anxious to make an assault upon the combination. When they stood against these four combinations the hair on their flesh stood up, and the courage oozed out of their fingers, and their feet were shod with lead, and they fainted dead away—that's what happened to them. (Applause.)

SIX MONTHS' DEBATE.

"Now, I say that when the Democrats had this question before them for six months and a day and were not able to make even a guess as to what ought to be done, it certainly demonstrates that they didn't know what to do, and if they knew what to do they didn't try to do it. That is the dilemma, and I made that dilemma and stated it in the House of Representatives when I closed the debate in the presence of the Congress and sublimated and mangled Democratic minority, and from that time until now every one of them has been like the man after entering the wedding feast without a garment on—speechless. (Laughter and applause.) The awful carnage and bloody havoc made in connection with the juggernaut, the hydra-headed monster, the octopus, by the Democrats in 1888 has no parallel in history, unless it can be found in that immortal work of Cervantes Don Quixote, who, when calling upon his Dulcinea for succor and comfort with his trusty squire, Sancho Panza, he made a bloody and sanguinary charge upon the windmill on the plain of Vanilla. (Laughter and applause.)

THE ONLY BILL.

"A simple little bill they say now would accomplish this result, and the

only bill that they have ever produced in connection with this was a bill of \$11,965, if I get the figures right, for expenses incurred by this committee, and it cost us just that sum to learn that the Democrats either didn't know what to do, or, if they knew, didn't dare to do it, and it would be money well spent if we learn from that experience not to again place them in that position of responsibility. [Applause.]

APPLIES ANECDOTE TO QUESTION IN HAND

"In my own professional experience is an incident which I am inclined to think will illustrate the condition of our Democratic friends during this period when they were laboring under this great responsibility. I had occasion at one time in the course of my professional business, before I had been selected by a confiding constituency to represent them in a feeble way, to go to an island twenty-five miles away. In order to make the trip I went down in the morning, and intended returning in the afternoon. After I finished my business in the morning I inquired as to where I could get dinner down there, and one of my friends said there was a place where they sometimes took the tired wayfarer, told me where it was, and I went down to see the lady who had charge of the house. I met her at the door and asked her if I could get my dinner there. She said I could, and I asked her how long it would take to prepare it. She said three-quarters of an hour and invited me into the house, into the sitting room, and asked me to sit down and wait until she had prepared it. Ordinarily I carry on a trip like that some literary work, so that I can profitably spend the time when not otherwise employed, and on this occasion I had forgotten my book and had thrown away the morning paper, and had nothing with which to occupy my time. So I sat down in this sitting room and waited for her to prepare the customary fried pork and potatoes, and I began to look around the room for something with which to amuse myself until my dinner was ready. As I looked around I discovered a marble-top center table, one of those tables supported by a single leg in the center, and on that little center table I discovered what turned out to be a very interesting little book, an autograph album that contains the little sentiments that are written by the boys and girls to each other, sentiments of a soft and sentimental nature. I suppose I could find more or less of these in this city, such bits of poetry as these:

ORIGINAL POETRY.

"When this you see remember me; when this you see remember me; if you love me I love you no knife can cut our love in two; my pen is poor, my ink is pale, my love for you will never fail." (and the last word spelled in order to rhyme f-e-e-l); and the rose is red, the violet is blue, and the pink is sweet, and so you're, forget me not, forget me ever, until the rose shall set forever, and the rose is red, the violet is blue, if you love me I love you. Now, I read through that large variety of these extracts from Longfellow, Shakespeare and Milton until I reached a little couplet which seemed to me to be extremely appropriate, written by a young man by the name of 'James,' and when I came to read it I could see that James, when this book was passed to him, rather made up his mind that he wouldn't indulge in repeating these old rhymes; he thought evidently that he would write something that wouldn't be seen in every autograph album, and I think he did; he wanted to be original, which is sometimes very severe on the mentality.

ANOTHER STORY.

"This is, perhaps, illustrated by two old gentlemen, John and Henry Boynton. Henry was a very effective man in taking part in what was called social meetings. He could make a very eloquent prayer, and always had something to say; but John, the brother, couldn't seem to do any of these things, and it was a matter of great grief to Henry that John wasn't able to do this, and he used to urge John to take a more active part. But John says, 'I can't, Henry says, "Don't you hear me, how I talk and pray in the meetings; don't you hear what I say?" John said, "Yes, but there is only one Henry in our family and I can't do those things." But Henry had made up his mind he would make John do something of that sort at the next meetings. During one of those social sessions Henry said: "I would like to hear now from my brother John." That sort of paralyzed John, but he got up, and this is what he said: "I would like to say something, but, good God, I can't think of anything to say." Now, my friend, who was getting ready to write in this album, was troubled just as John was, but that didn't deter him. He wrote a very unfamiliar and irregular hand; it was evident he wrote with difficulty, and I could see how, after sitting and thinking a long while, he finally produced this little couplet, which I think is very pretty—possibly kept up this thinking like our friends for six months and a day. This is the sentiment. I sat and thought and thought and thought in vain and then I thought I'd write my name, James. (Laughter and applause.)

THOUGHT IN VAIN FOR SIX MONTHS

"Now, it is because our distinguished Democratic friends during this period of six months and a day thought and thought and thought in vain of their having had when the facts are known a good deal of trouble in this campaign. Now that is their record. I have detailed that record a good many times, and it is on the files of the lower house, and I have yet to find any intelligent Democrat that seems inclined to express a great deal of pride in that record. It's a good deal like a speech that was submitted by an ambitious young man to Abraham Lincoln for revision. It didn't happen to be a very good speech—in his kind-hearted way he didn't like to tell the young man so, so he said, "For a man that likes that kind of a speech, it's about the kind of a speech he would like." (Laughter and applause.) And for a Democrat

that likes that record that's about the kind of a record he would like. Now with that record the Democrats stand before the people and say: "Give us another chance to experiment and another opportunity to investigate, and a little more time to ratiocinate. They say the Republican party is now owned by the trusts, but I want to say to you that in 1888 four trusts scared the life out of the Democratic party in connection with this same question. Don't let us in heaven's name put the Democratic party in a position where they will have to go through the same operation.

A SCARED COMMITTEE.

I imagine that the men on that committee could think of nothing else except this question, the hydra-headed monster, the juggernaut, the octopus, when every man on that committee would be composed in sleep he would rise up in bed and see climbing over the footboard toward him hydra-headed monsters destroying his night's sleep. I don't know but that Eugene Field's "Things We See at Night" would apply. Sometimes we see them in the morning, sometimes we see them by the door, and sometimes they are standing in the moonlight on the floor; sometimes they are black as ink, other times they are white; but no difference what the color is when you see things at night." There is no question pending before the American people upon which our Democratic friends have so humiliating a record as they have on this record of trusts and corporations.

BUSINESS PARALYZED.

It was in 1888. In 1887 they had the President and lower house, and the result was that under their peculiar theories and legislations the business of this Republic was paralyzed. But what did our friends do during the period of four years in connection with this question when they were in control—that is now pressing. They were the party then who were vested with the power, but the record of that Congress is a blank upon which the Democrats had to wait until they were driven from power. They couldn't do anything, or they wouldn't do anything, in connection with this great question. Let me address myself to that question with regard to the Republican party. I am not going to claim that the Republican party is a party of perfection; it is human, but the Republican party's record upon these questions is an open book. In March, 1890, Senator Sherman introduced the trust law under which the editor of the American is undertaking to proceed against the coal barons of Pennsylvania, which was opposed by Senator Vest of Missouri and Senator George of Mississippi.

COULD NOT DEFEAT NEEDED LEGISLATION

The objection of the Democrats was of no avail, however, for the bill was passed in the Senate and in the House and became a law, and is in force now, and in regard to that I want to say that Thomas Enloe tried to side track this anti-trust bill for one establishing the free and unlimited coinage at the rate of 16 to 1, and the Republican House who championed the anti-trust bill was a distinguished American statesman, a man who has since held the highest office within the gift of the people of the United States, and died a martyr in the chair of the President, William McKinley. [Applause.] And it was William L. Wilson who turned these questions over to a Republican Congress in 1898, and couldn't even guess or surmise, or even imagine, in connection with this question of the trust in 1888, he said on the floor of the House that this bill was passed in answer to public clamor. So anxious were the Democrats then to facilitate trusts that they said the bill wasn't worth the paper upon which it was written, but notwithstanding the cavils of William L. Wilson, the bill passed the House and the Senate and was signed by Benjamin Harrison, the President of the United States.

WHAT THE BILL PROVIDES.

The bill simply provides that every contract and agreement and so forth shall be wholly void, and the parties making the contract can be punished therefor. Under this law the trans-Missouri combine has been dissolved, and under this law suit is now pending against the Northern Security Company and the beef trust to have them declared illegal, and it is under this statute that the suit now being commenced by William R. Hearst against the coal barons of Pennsylvania is being prosecuted. The interstate commerce act is the act of the Republican Congress. Here then is the record of these two great parties—a record of iniquity and craven cowardice on the part of the Democrats, of wise and beneficent legislation on the part of the Republican party. [Applause.]

PARTY COWARDICE.

The Democratic party is a party of inaction and of craven cowardice. The Republican party is a party of action. The Republican party can submit its record with the assurance that no reproach can be cast upon it. The Republican party is devoted to the highest interests, the noblest desires of the American people. It stands for American patriotism, for liberty and for Christian devotion to freedom. With its record unparalleled in history, it submits to the people who will again endorse, as the stern, inexorable course of events has endorsed, the party which has made this great Republic socially, industrially, commercially and financially great, and shall still stand as it now stands, not only the wonder and the admiration, but the envy of every other land that the sun shines on. [Applause and cheers.]

The meeting then adjourned with three cheers for the ticket.

SKYSCRAPER FOR CHICAGO.

Chicago's next skyscraper is to be as high as the Masonic Temple—twenty stories—and it will occupy the west side of LaSalle street, between Adams and Quincy streets. It will be built by the Northwestern Safe and Trust Company for the use of the United States National Bank, the Central Trust Company and other tenants, and will cost about \$4,000,000. Construction is expected to begin next May, and when completed the building will be the tallest structure in the city. Its promoters say, surpass in architectural grandeur and interior beauty any building of the same character on the continent. Its frontage on LaSalle street will be 150 feet and the depth in Adams and Quincy streets will be 20 feet.—Chicago News.

THE GIRLS OF KASHMIR.

Why They Are Not as Beautiful as They Once Were.

The girls of Kashmir in former times were sold and carried away to the Punjab, India. They commanded a large price, and parents in moderate circumstances for centuries past have been in the habit of parting with their daughters to place themselves in easier circumstances, and the daughters have generally been quite willing to escape from a life of penury and labor to one of opulence and ease.

A laboring man in this part of India cannot earn over \$2 or \$3 a month, while many receive for their daughters as high as \$1,000. There are some cases where \$5,000 was paid, but the usual price has been from \$100 to \$500.

The practice became so common as well as so damaging that a severe law was enacted prohibiting any one from removing any woman from the country, but it is said that the business goes on now as it has done for hundreds of years, and to that practice may be charged the fact that the women of Kashmir are not as beautiful as they once were.

The process of taking all the beautiful girls away, leaving only the ordinary and ugly ones to continue the race, has lowered the standard of beauty. Most of the women and girls perform field labor as much as the men, and their dress is of the coarsest and plainest materials, consisting of a garment like a nightgown made of white cotton. There is no effort to have it fit. The condition of women in Kashmir is a very sad one, but one from which there does not seem to be any present escape. It is a constant struggle to live, without the least hope of any accumulation or of ever seeing better days.

The men only receive about 5 cents a day and the women generally about 3 cents, and that will provide only the coarsest food.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

PICKINGS FROM FICTION.

There is nothing that is enough for a woman, but all—"The Mississippi Bubble."

Overdone heartiness is nearly as nasty as underdone mutton.—"Comments of a Countess."

No man can be brave who considers pain the chief evil of life.—"The Heroine of the Strait."

We ought never to do wrong when people are looking.—"A Double Barreled Detective Story."

Occasion's everything, but the rub is to know an occasion when you see it.—"The Lady Paramount."

I'd be slow in advising anybody to go crooked, but when ye feel ye're in the hands of sharpers it's the only way.—"Rockhaven."

The master poets love to deal with the victory of the vanquished, which the world's thinkers know to be greater than the victory of the victorious.—"Nathan Hale."

Be sure, before you give your love and your trust, that you are giving them not only to one who deserves them, but to one who really wants them.—"Many Waters."

Useful Purposes of Rosin.

There are many useful purposes to which rosin can be applied outside of those of general practice. As a non-conductor of heat it is used in the protection of water pipes, particularly in crossing bridges, where the pipe is laid in the middle of a long box and the whole filled with melted rosin. Rosin is also used in supporting basement floors in machine shops, which may be laid over some dry material, as spent molding sand, which is carefully leveled off, and the planking laid upon temporary supports separating it about two inches above the sand. Numerous holes about two inches in diameter being bored through these planks, melted rosin is forced through them by means of funnels until the whole space is solidly filled, and then the upper flooring is laid upon these planks. In case the floor is subjected to shocks sufficient to break the rosin it rapidly joins together again in much the same manner as the regulation of ice.

The Dragon Slayer.

At an English school a pompous youngster whose father, it was well known, had been a successful omnibus driver was one day fingering ostentatiously a large seal which he is in the habit of wearing, representing St. George and the dragon, and, having drawn the attention of a school companion to it, remarked carelessly: "Ah, one of my ancestors is supposed to have killed the dragon, don't you know?"

"Good gracious!" inquired the other, somewhat anxiously. "Did he run over it?"—London Answers.

Went Back on the Blue.

Gerald—My brother turned crimson the other day.

Geraldine—I never knew him to blush.

Gerald—I didn't say that he blushed.

Geraldine—What did he do?

Gerald—Left Yale and entered Harvard.—New York Press.

Ignoring Precedent.

Edmonia—Mrs. Topnotch is what I call impertinent.

Eudocia—In what way?

Edmonia—Why, she is not a Colonial Dame, but when she came to the colonial reception she had on a more elegant frock than any one of the Dames.—Detroit Free Press.

Prattless.

Little Willie—Pa, what does this paper mean by saying it was a fruitless search?

Father—It probably applies, my son, to the quest of some man who was looking for pineapples on a pine tree.—Chicago News.

HER STOUT SKIRT SAVED HER.

Miss Eva Harkins of Charleston, S. C., almost took a tumble off the Capitol dome Monday afternoon. She became dizzy and fainted while sitting on the ornate balcony and keeled over. The president of the board and prompt action of a friend saved her life.

Miss Harkins is here attending the Sunday School Convention. With a party of the delegates she ascended the Capitol dome to the observatory station.

Miss Harkins mounted the stone railing which is about 3 feet 6 inches from the floor and wide and flat enough at the top to make a seat. Here she sat, and the scenery with the aid of a pair of opera glasses. Suddenly her companion uttered a cry of horror. The young woman's face became ashy,

her eyes closed and her body swayed. Two of the women in the party rushed to her side and grabbed her skirts and held to her.

Her head and shoulders were hanging over the side of the balcony. Luckily, two women who were on the other side of the dome, hurried and lifted Miss Harkins from her perilous position.

A very tight woven wool skirt which her companions clung to until assistance came was what saved Miss Harkins from being dashed to death. If the skirt had torn she would surely have fallen to the slate roof and then to the ground, a distance of 340 feet.

Miss Harkins was carried down the staircase and then to the basement on the elevator, and then to the lawn. It was nearly a half hour before she recovered consciousness.—Denver Post.

Shakespeare and Mollere.

A correspondent finds these notable points of resemblance in the careers of Shakespeare and Mollere:

The father of each was in trade and apparently destined his son to follow his occupation. The early education of both was neglected, and we know nothing in their after training that conferred on them their perfect knowledge of good breeding and distinguished manners. Neither of them was happily married. Each became manager, author, actor. Each produced a considerable number of authenticated dramatic works. Each was careless about publishing his works, or rather, objected to do so lest they should be acted by rival dramatic companies. Plays of each were in a complete form after the death of the authors.

Each touched up or produced plays that are lost or of doubtful origin. Each disregarded novelty of plot, borrowing from various sources. Each disliked his profession. The personal character of each was gentle, kind, generous. Each had a profound knowledge of human nature. Each preferred the idea or matter to the comparative disregard of the manner. Each had a remarkable fecundity and fertility of production. Each died at the age of fifty-two.

The Weather Man's Perquisites.

"I have just served sixteen subpoenas on Uncle Sam's weather man," said a process server at the county courthouse the other day, "and handed him sixteen half dollars to legalize the command that he appear to give evidence in that many cases and \$16 to enforce the direction that he bring the weather records along."

"Do you know, he is much in demand as a witness? There are hundreds of cases, especially in the accident and negligence actions in the city court, in which it is necessary to prove what was the state of the weather at the time of the accident, and obviously the man to give that information to the jury is the observer of the local weather station, for he has the records made at the time to show indisputably whether it was raining or whether the sun was shining."

"Sometimes this duty keeps the weather man on the jump. I have known him to give testimony in six or eight cases in a day and to earn witness fees far in excess of his salary. I presume these fees are his perquisites, and I know that the lump sum in a year is a handsome amount."—New York Times.

The Plymouth Rock.

A schoolteacher in one of the charming rural suburbs of Philadelphia, where fancy gardening and the raising of "Philadelphia fowl" are general among the residents, rected to the class the story of the landing of the pilgrims, and as the children had been taking up the work, she requested each scholar to try to draw from the imagination a picture of the Plymouth rock. Then it was that the little fellow got up and raised his hand.

"Well, Willie, what is it?" asked the teacher.

"Please, ma'am, do you want a hen or a rooster drawn?" came the unexpected reply.

Musical Snails.

A French naturalist claims that there are few if any animals which have a higher appreciation of music than snails. Place some snails on a pane of glass, he says, and you will find that as they move over it they will make musical sounds similar to those which a person can produce by wetting his finger and then rubbing it around a glass tumbler. Complete airs, he points out, have been played on tumblers in this way, and he expresses the opinion that quite as good results can be obtained by using snails instead of fingers.

The American republic must live. Popular commotion and partisan fury may dash their mad waves against it, but they shall roll back shattered, spent. Persecution shall not shake it, fanaticism distort it nor revolution change it, but it shall stand towering sublime, like the last mountain in the deluge, while the earth rocks at its feet and the thunders peal above its head—majestic, immutable, magnificent.—Wendell Phillips.

Our Republic.

The American republic must live. Popular commotion and partisan fury may dash their mad waves against it, but they shall roll back shattered, spent. Persecution shall not shake it, fanaticism distort it nor revolution change it, but it shall stand towering sublime, like the last mountain in the deluge, while the earth rocks at its feet and the thunders peal above its head—majestic, immutable, magnificent.—Wendell Phillips.

A Tale of Heroism.

"I went for a bath yesterday," said an Auvergnat. "I had been in the water some time when I suddenly perceived an enormous shark advancing toward me with its jaws open. What was I to do? When he was a yard off, I dived, took out my pocketknife and ripped up the belly of the monster."

"What! Then you are in the habit of bathing with your clothes on?" said one of the listeners.—From the French.

Spot Appropriate to Speech.

"Ah, darling," he exclaimed, "as we sit together under the spreading branches of this noble tree I do declare on my honor that you are the only girl I have ever loved."

And just a suspicion of a smile crossed the dear thing's features as she replied:

"You always say such appropriate things, John; this is a chestnut tree."—Baltimore News.

Firmness.

Jones—Dear me! You say you often lay down the law to your wife. How do you go about it?

Bones—Why, all you need is firmness. I usually go into my study, lock the door and do it through the key-hole.

There are three things about the north pole that have never been discovered—exactly where it is, what it is, and why it is.

KISSING THE HAND.

The Practice Was Instituted by the Early Roman Rulers.

The practice of kissing the hands was instituted by the early Roman rulers as a mark of subjection as much as one of respect, and under the first Caesar the custom was kept up, but only for a time.

These worthies conceived the idea that the proper homage due to their exalted station called for less familiar modes of obeisance, so the privilege of kissing the emperor's hand was reserved as a special mark of condescension or distinction for officers of high rank.

No such restriction, however, was placed on the emperors themselves, who, if they wished to confer signal honor on any of their subjects, kissed either the mouths or the eyes of those they wished specially to favor, the kiss generally intimating some promotion or personal satisfaction for some achievement.

Roman fathers considered the practice of kissing so delicate a nature that they never kissed their wives in the presence of their daughters.

Then, too, only the nearest relatives were allowed to kiss their kindred of the gentler sex on the mouth, for in those days, as now, kissing was not a mere arbitrary sign, but it was the spontaneous language of the affections, especially that of love.

Under the Romans if a lover kissed his betrothed before marriage she inherited half of his worldly goods in the event of his death before the marriage ceremony, and if she died her heritage descended to her nearest relatives.

KISSING THE HAND.

The Practice Was Instituted by the Early Roman Rulers.

The practice of kissing the hands was instituted by the early Roman rulers as a mark of subjection as much as one of respect, and under the first Caesar the custom was kept up, but only for a time.

These worthies conceived the idea that the proper homage due to their exalted station called for less familiar modes of obeisance, so the privilege of kissing the emperor's hand was reserved as a special mark of condescension or distinction for officers of high rank.

No such restriction, however, was placed on the emperors themselves, who, if they wished to confer signal honor on any of their subjects, kissed either the mouths or the eyes of those they wished specially to favor, the kiss generally intimating some promotion or personal satisfaction for some achievement.

Roman fathers considered the practice of kissing so delicate a nature that they never kissed their wives in the presence of their daughters.

Then, too, only the nearest relatives were allowed to kiss their kindred of the gentler sex on the mouth, for in those days, as now, kissing was not a mere arbitrary sign, but it was the spontaneous language of the affections, especially that of love.

Under the Romans if a lover kissed his betrothed before marriage she inherited half of his worldly goods in the event of his death before the marriage ceremony, and if she died her heritage descended to her nearest relatives.

A PANTHER'S DEN.

Clean and Bright, In Decided Contrast to the Popular Idea.

It was my good fortune to discover the newly abandoned lair of a cougar family and further and to me new evidence of that fastidious cleanliness which is a marked characteristic of the animal. This retreat was not at all the typical "panther's den" of tradition, but a bushy grove with just enough of shelf to keep off the rain. I should not have found this breeding place for a certain well gnawed array of bones scattered over a little smooth bench above a creek channel. From this boneyard there was a very traceable path leading through grass and brush to the retreat where the dam had housed her young. The evidence here told plainly of the cougar's long immunity from annoyance and attack and of a thoroughly cleanly habit of life. There was no bone or other sign of feasting about the lair. The dam had carried her kill to the creek bench in every instance, and the children had been called to the dining room. As bones which would have been crunched or eaten by grown animals had been perfectly cleaned by the kits I was able to judge of their summer's diet. This had consisted mostly of minor game, rabbits, marmots, grouse and the like, with an occasional small deer. At least one whole family of badgers, old and young, had been served, pussy having probably lain for them at their hole until they were all in.—Franklin Welles Calkins in Outlook.

The Horse Is Useful Even If Dead.

The whale can be put to a great number of uses when dead, as can also the horse, the various parts of which are utilized as follows: Hair of mane and tail for haircloth, stuffing mattresses and making bags for crushing seed in oil mills, etc.; hide and skin tanned for leather for covering tables, etc.; tendons used for glue and gelatin; flesh for food for dogs, poultry and man; fat used for lamps, etc.; intestines used for covering sausages, making gut strings, etc.; heart and tongue for food; hoofs for gelatin, prussiate, fancy snuffboxes, etc.; bones for knife handles, phosphorus, superphosphate of lime and manure; blood for manure and shoes for reuse or for old iron.—Spare Moments.

In Suspense.

"So you don't know whether you want to go to work or not?"

"Well, uh," answered Mr. Erastus Pinkley, "I'd like refusal ob de job a little while."

"But I need somebody right away."

"In dat case I'll have to let it go by. I've just bought a policy ticket, and I'll haffer wait till afud de drawin' to see whether I've gwine to work at all or not."—Washington Star.

The Time Honored Spanker.

Once my sister Floy was sent on an errand for some things for my mother. There was a traveling man there who was selling carpet spankers, and he asked her:

"Has your mother got one of these spankers?"

"No, sir," she replied.

"What does she use?" he asked.

"Her hand," was the prompt reply.—Chicago Chronicle.

Made His Mark.

"Hivens, Molke, th' eye av ye! Phat's the matter?"

"I struck a man yesterday an' he gave me a receipt for it."—Ohio State Journal.

His Favorite Remedy.

"Mamma," said Tommy, "does sugar ever cure anybody of anything?"

"Why do you ask, my boy?"

"I thought I'd like to catch it," said Tommy.

A Way She Has.

Inquisitive Neighbor—I hear that your sister is engaged. Is that true?

Small Boy—I dare say. She generally is.

It is every man's opinion that he would have been a great man had he lived fifty years ago.—Athenian Globe.

STRANGE FORTUNE OF WAR.

History does not afford a parallel instance of a people who, in losing all in the hazard of war, gained so much as has the Boer race in this late terrible and protracted conflict. At the beginning of their contentions with England the Boers were the most obscure and disregarded race of South Africa, and the white of the earth. In the very nature of things, if they had been left alone the race would have been overwhelmed and absorbed in course of time. But the war which wasted their country, destroyed their homes, broke their political independence, and nearly exterminated their numbers has given to the race a new and probably a permanent lease of life. It has emboldened them as a special people in the world's respect.

When Moore Sang.

In singing his own songs Moore altered the arrangement of the airs and sang the first part of each verse twice over at the beginning instead of as a refrain at the end. In that glorious song of his, "Oh, the Light Entrancing," Moore's own singing of it was a matchless treat. With head upraised, he seemed almost to revel in the fresh morning light as he gazed on the "light entrancing," and his eye sparkled as "flashes arrayed with helm and blade" seemed to pass before him, while a deeper feeling awoke as the passion of the song came upon him.

His voice, one of infinite modulation, but of small compass, rose clear and thrilling to its highest pitch as he sang:

Go ask your despot whether His armed bands could bring such hands And hearts as ours together.

His song was an inspired recitative, and he seemed to improvise as he ran his fingers over the notes, and as the tide of thought came over him it was poured forth in harmonious cadences of exquisite variety. Had he been tied to a chair, with the added

the Township of Eden in said County of Alameda;

48. Two Justices of the Peace in and for the Township of Washington in said County of Alameda;

49. One Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Murray in said County of Alameda;

50. One Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Pleasanton in said County of Alameda;

51. One Constable in and for the Township of Oakland in said County of Alameda;

52. One Constable in and for the Township of Alameda in said County of Alameda;

53. Two Constables in and for the Township of Brooklyn in said County of Alameda;

54. One Constable in and for the Township of Eden in said County of Alameda;

55. Two Constables in and for the Township of Washington in said County of Alameda;

56. One Constable in and for the Township of Murray in said County of Alameda;

57. One Constable in and for the Township of Pleasanton in said County of Alameda.

And it is hereby further ordered that, pursuant to Section 160 of the Political Code (which requires that the polls must be opened at 6 o'clock of the morning of the day of election and must be kept open until 6 o'clock of the afternoon of the same day, when the polls shall be closed), that the polls shall be opened at 6 o'clock in the morning on Tuesday, November 4th, A. D. 1902, and shall be closed at five o'clock p. m. of said day.

And it is hereby further ordered that the election precincts in said County of Alameda shall be as heretofore established and fixed by said Board of Supervisors, as the same now legally exist, the boundaries of which said precincts are hereinafter in this proclamation defined.

And it is hereby further ordered that the following-named persons be, and they are, hereby appointed, Members of the Boards of Election in the respective Election precincts of the County of Alameda, as indicated, and that the polls are hereby designated as the places or houses within each of said precincts where the said election must be held, viz:

City of Oakland.

FIRST WARD.

FIRST WARD-PRECINCT NO. ONE.

Polling place—581 San Pablo avenue.
Inspectors—E. M. Caroz and J. Chilton.
Clerks—J. H. Ranke and E. Gittere.
Ballot Clerks—G. J. King and B. Frohn.

The First Ward of the City of Oakland, bounded as follows:

Bounded on the north and east by the Town of Berkeley; on the south by the main branch of the Berkeley branch of the S. F. R. R. and on the west by the Town of Emeryville.

FIRST WARD-PRECINCT NO. TWO.

Polling place—6789 San Pablo avenue.
Inspectors—E. G. Mayo and V. O'Connor.
Judges—H. T. Burns and E. L. Ely.
Clerks—J. C. Taylor and J. Anderson.
Ballot Clerks—E. E. Page and T. H. Merrill.

FRECINCT NO. 2.

Precinct No. 2, which shall consist of that portion of the City of Oakland, bounded as follows:

Bounded on the north by the center line of the main track of the Berkeley branch of the S. F. R. R. and the Town of Berkeley; on the east by the center line of Adeline street, and on the south by the center line of the northern line of the Town of Emeryville.

FIRST WARD-PRECINCT NO. THREE.

Polling place—Corner Fifty-ninth and Channing.
Inspectors—A. J. Polier and M. B. Skaggs.
Judges—T. Cuff and H. C. Wells.
Clerks—A. Woosley and E. Harlow.
Ballot Clerks—J. F. Anderson and Jesse Wysinger.

FRECINCT NO. 3.

Precinct No. 3, which shall consist of that portion of the City of Oakland, bounded as follows:

All that territory bounded on the north by the northern boundary of the City of Oakland; on the east by the eastern boundary line of the City of Oakland; on the south by the center line of Adeline street, and on the west by center line of Adeline street.

FIRST WARD-PRECINCT NO. FOUR.

Polling place—Northeast corner Fifty-first street and Telegraph avenue.
Inspectors—J. Swords and W. S. Roberts.
Judges—J. Claydon and M. Coleman.
Clerks—C. E. Brown and M. Mitchell.
Ballot Clerks—J. W. Jones and James Poseati.

FRECINCT NO. 4.

Precinct No. 4, which shall consist of that portion of the City of Oakland, bounded as follows:

Bounded on the north by the center line of Temescal creek; on the east by the eastern boundary line of the City of Oakland and by the east line of Broadway; on the south by the center line of Linden lane; on the west by the center line of Shattuck avenue.

FIRST WARD-PRECINCT NO. FIVE.

Polling place—P. J. Keller's store building, Piedmont avenue.
Inspectors—H. H. Morse and W. W. Blair.
Judges—P. J. Keller and Francis Keller.
Clerks—B. H. Dean and Hugh Wyler.
Ballot Clerks—Frank J. Katzenberg and J. P. Fugel.

FRECINCT NO. 5.

Precinct No. 5, which shall consist of that portion of the City of Oakland, bounded as follows:

Bounded on the north and on the east by the boundary line of the City of Oakland; on the south by the northern line of the City of Oakland, as the same existed in 1896; and on the west by east line of Broadway.

FIRST WARD-PRECINCT NO. SIX.

Polling place—4126 Telegraph avenue.
Inspectors—A. A. Harlow and H. Mulally.
Judges—W. Stitt and G. H. Graves.
Clerks—H. Pearson and F. Rugg.
Ballot Clerks—C. J. Fargenson and J. O'Connell.

FRECINCT NO. 6.

Precinct No. 6, which shall consist of that portion of the City of Oakland, bounded as follows:

Bounded on the north by the center line of Linden lane; on the east by the eastern boundary line of the City of Oakland; on the south by the northern line of the City of Oakland, as the same existed in 1896, and on the west by the center line of Telegraph avenue.

FIRST WARD-PRECINCT NO. SEVEN.

Polling place—889 Forty-sixth street.
Inspectors—E. Rathman and S. Galin.
Judges—E. Hyatt and C. Clark.
Clerks—R. Deluchi and O. Downs.
Ballot Clerks—J. W. Smith and H. P. Lusk.

FRECINCT NO. 7.

Precinct No. 7, which shall consist of that portion of the City of Oakland, bounded as follows:

Bounded on the north by the center line of Temescal creek; on the east by a line described as follows: Beginning at a point where the center line of Temescal creek is intersected by the center line of Linden lane; thence southerly along the center line of Telegraph avenue; to the center line of Telegraph avenue; to the center line of Fortieth street; bounded on the south by the center line of Fortieth street, and on the east by the center line of West street.

FIRST WARD-PRECINCT NO. EIGHT.

City of Oakland.

FIRST WARD

FIRST WARD—PRECINCT NO. ONE.
Polling place—531 San Pablo avenue.
Inspectors—M. Alvarez and J. Chicon.
Judges—J. H. Ranke and E. Gitter.
Clerks—J. A. McPherson and J. Mitchell.
Ballot Clerks—J. G. King and B. Frohn.
The First Ward of the City of Oakland is hereby divided into nine election precincts, as follows, to-wit:

PRECINCT NO. 1.
Precinct No. 1, which shall consist of that portion of the City of Oakland, bounded as follows:
Bounded on the north and east by the Town of Berkeley; on the south by the main track of the Berkeley branch of the S. P. R. R. and on the west by the Town of Emeryville.

FIRST WARD—PRECINCT NO. TWO.
Polling place—6780 San Pablo avenue.
Inspectors—P. G. Mayo and W. O'Connor.
Judges—H. T. Burns and E. L. Ely.
Clerks—O. Lindow and A. Anderson.
Ballot Clerks—C. E. Page and T. H. Merrill.

PRECINCT NO. 2.
Precinct No. 2, which shall consist of that portion of the City of Oakland, bounded as follows:
Bounded on the northwest by the center line of the main track of the Berkeley branch of the S. P. R. R. and the Town of Berkeley; on the east by the center line of Adeline street, and on the south and west by the northern line of the Town of Emeryville.

FIRST WARD—PRECINCT NO. THREE.
Polling place—Corner Fifty-ninth and Channing.
Inspectors—A. J. Polier and M. B. Skour.
Judges—T. Cuff and H. C. Wells.
Clerks—J. A. Woolsey and E. Harlow.
Ballot Clerks—J. P. Anderson and Jesse Wysliger.

PRECINCT NO. 3.
Precinct No. 3, which shall consist of that portion of the City of Oakland, bounded as follows:
All that territory bounded on the north by the northern boundary of the City of Oakland; on the east by the eastern boundary line of the City of Oakland; on the south by Temescal creek, and on the west by center line of Adeline street.

FIRST WARD—PRECINCT NO. FOUR.
Polling place—Northeast corner Fifty-first street and Telegraph avenue.
Inspectors—P. Swords and W. S. Roberts.
Judges—J. Claydon and M. Coleman.
Clerks—W. B. Moody and F. Mitchell.
Ballot Clerks—J. W. Jones and James Poseati.

PRECINCT NO. 4.
Precinct No. 4, which shall consist of that portion of the City of Oakland, bounded as follows:
Bounded on the north by the center line of Temescal creek; on the east by the eastern boundary line of the City of Oakland; on the south by the center line of Broadway; on the south by the center line of Linden lane, and on the west by the center line of Shattuck avenue.

FIRST WARD—PRECINCT NO. FIVE.
Polling place—P. J. Keller's store building, Piedmont avenue.
Inspectors—H. H. Morse and W. W. Blair.
Judges—P. J. Keller and Francis Kelly.
Clerks—B. H. Dean and Hugh Wyler.
Ballot Clerks—Frank J. Katzenberg and J. P. Fugel.

PRECINCT NO. 5.
Precinct No. 5, which shall consist of that portion of the City of Oakland, bounded as follows:
Bounded on the north and on the east by the boundary line of the City of Oakland; on the south by the northern line of the City of Oakland, as the same existed in 1856; and on the west by east line of Broadway.

FIRST WARD—PRECINCT NO. SIX.
Polling place—4126 Telegraph avenue.
Inspectors—C. A. Harlow and H. Mulally.
Judges—W. Stult and G. H. Graves.
Clerks—C. H. Pearson and F. Rusk.
Ballot Clerks—J. Jorgenson and J. O'Connell.

PRECINCT NO. 6.
Precinct No. 6, which shall consist of that portion of the City of Oakland, bounded as follows:
Bounded on the north by the center line of Linden lane; on the east by the boundary line of the City of Oakland; on the south by the center line of the northern line of the City of Oakland, as the same existed in 1856, and on the west by the center line of Telegraph avenue.

FIRST WARD—PRECINCT NO. SEVEN.
Polling place—669 Forty-sixth street.
Inspectors—E. Rathman and S. Gallegos.
Judges—E. Hywatt and C. Clark.
Clerks—R. Deluchi and O. Downs.
Ballot Clerks—J. W. Smith and H. P. Lusk.

PRECINCT NO. 7.
Precinct No. 7, which shall consist of that portion of the City of Oakland, bounded as follows:
Bounded on the north by the center line of Temescal creek; on the east by a point where the center line of Temescal creek is intersected by the center line of the main track of the Berkeley branch of the S. P. R. R.; thence southerly along the center line of Shattuck avenue to the center line of Telegraph avenue; thence southerly along the center line of Telegraph avenue to the center line of Fortyeth street; bounded on the south by the center line of Fortyeth street, and on the west by the center line of West street.

FIRST WARD—PRECINCT NO. EIGHT.

Inspectors—Neil Carey and J. Sullivan.
Judges—L. P. Lusk and H. Flisher.
Ballot Clerks—T. Wellston and M. A. Fitzpatrick.
Precinct No. 8.
Precinct No. 8, which shall consist of that portion of the City of Oakland, bounded as follows:
Bounded on the north by the center line of Fourth street; on the east by the center line of Telegraph avenue; on the south by the center line of 36th street, and on the west by the center line of West street.
FIRST WARD—PRECINCT NO. NINE.
Polling place—3797 West street.
Inspectors—C. Jorgensen and W. E. Swank.
Judges—J. W. Letter and G. C. Ball.
Clerks—G. S. Naismith and Fred Koch.
Ballot Clerks—A. E. Beckett and D. R. Young.
Precinct No. 9.
Precinct No. 9, which shall consist of that portion of the City of Oakland, bounded as follows:
Bounded on the north by the center line of Temescal creek; on the east by the center line of West street; on the south by the center line of 36th street, and on the west by the town of Emeryville.
SECOND WARD
SECOND WARD—PRECINCT NO. ONE.
Polling place—235 B street.
Inspectors—Albert Phillips and Daniel Sheehan.
Judges—Frank McDermott and Joseph Jones.
Clerks—Ernest Wexon and John Benter.
Ballot Clerks—William H. Millan and Daniel Sullivan.
The Second Ward of the City of Oakland is hereby divided into twelve elector precincts, as follows, to-wit:
Precinct No. 1.
Precinct No. 1, which shall consist of that portion of the City of Oakland, bounded as follows:
Bounded on the north by the northern arter line of the City of Oakland, as the same existed in 1896; on the east by the center line of Peralta street; on the south by the center line of Twenty-second street and its extension westerly to the eastern charter line of the City of Oakland, and on the west by the western arter line of the City of Oakland.
SECOND WARD—PRECINCT NO. TWO.
Polling place—Sutherland's, Thirty-fourth and Peralta.
Inspectors—J. H. Loedt and Robert O. Judges—Edwin Sutherland and John Miller.
Clerks—Victor Smith and Alexander Ballot Clerks—Eugene Stockler and Matthew Tevlin.
Precinct No. 2.
Precinct No. 2, which shall consist of that portion of the City of Oakland, bounded as follows:
Bounded on the north by the charter line of the City of Oakland, as the same existed in 1896; on the east by the center of Adeline street; on the south by the center line of Twenty-second street, and on the west by the center line of Peralta street.
SECOND WARD—PRECINCT NO. THREE.
Polling place—3009 Twenty-fourth.
Inspectors—I. W. Stokes and H. Meyers.
Judges—T. E. Maloney and M. Reichenthal.
Clerks—H. J. Bell and D. Lynch.
Ballot Clerks—G. W. Dow and O. W. Smith.
Precinct No. 3.
Precinct No. 3, which shall consist of that portion of the City of Oakland, bounded as follows:
Bounded on the north by the center line of Twenty-sixth street; on the east by the center line of Market street; on the south by the center line of Twenty-third street, and on the west by the center line of Adeline street.
SECOND WARD—PRECINCT NO. FOUR.
Polling place—Northwest corner Thirtieth and San Pablo.
Inspectors—F. Braley and George Levesque.
Judges—E. M. Cannon and P. J. Dowling.
Clerks—E. W. Schou and C. W. Denham.
Ballot Clerks—W. F. Rubert and A. F. Donald.
Precinct No. 4.
Precinct No. 4, which shall consist of that portion of the City of Oakland, beginning at a point where the center of Adeline street is intersected by the northern charter line of the City of Oakland, as the same existed in 1896; thence, easterly along said charter line to the center of San Pablo avenue; thence southerly along the center of San Pablo avenue to the center line of Market street; thence along the center line of Market street to the center line of Twenty-sixth street; thence along Twenty-sixth street to the center of Adeline street, and thence southerly to the point of beginning.
SECOND WARD—PRECINCT NO. FIVE.
Polling place—1023 San Pablo avenue.
Inspectors—C. F. Gunn and J. Breen.
Judges—G. H. Ingersoll and J. F. Callahan.
Clerks—J. H. Hallahan and Geo. Rath.
Ballot Clerks—Sibmund Klein and J. J. Walsh.
Precinct No. 5.
Precinct No. 5, which shall consist of that portion of the City of Oakland, bounded on the west by the center line of Market street; on the east by the center line of Twenty-second street, and on the south by the center line of Twenty-second street.
SECOND WARD—PRECINCT NO. SIX.
Polling place—508 San Pablo avenue.
Inspectors—W. F. Chapman and D. Fry.
Judges—Edward Hoeking and J. Farley.
Clerks—T. Starlin and J. J. Jacobs.
Ballot Clerks—C. C. Elen and M. G. Mella.
Precinct No. 6.
Precinct No. 6, which shall consist of that portion of the City of Oakland, bounded as follows:
Bounded on the north by the center line of Twenty-seventh street; on the east by the center line of Grove street; on the south by the center line of Grove street, and on the west by the center line of San Pablo avenue.
SECOND WARD—PRECINCT NO. SEVEN.
Polling place—East side San Pablo near Tenth street.
Inspectors—W. H. McDonald and J. J. Nam.
Judges—E. Broad and R. P. Roach.
Clerks—E. F. Wright and N. M. Hamblin.
Ballot Clerks—A. A. Smith and J. H. Smith.
Precinct No. 7.
Precinct No. 7, which shall consist of that portion of the City of Oakland, bounded as follows:
Bounded on the north by the center line of Grove street; on the south by the center line of Grove street; on the east by the center line of Grove street, and on the west by the center line of San Pablo avenue.
SECOND WARD—PRECINCT NO. EIGHT.
Polling place—San Pablo, near Thirtieth street.
Inspectors—E. J. Osgood and P. G. Brogan.
Judges—J. M. Nash and William Bel-

[illegible]

L. M. Upton and E. S. Dowdle.
Clerks—W. E. Metzger and O. E. Man.

PRECINCT NO. 4.

No. 4, which shall consist of portion of the City of Oakland as follows:

Beginning on the north by the center of the twenty-first street; on the east described as follows: Beginning at a point where the center line of the street is intersected by the center line of Linden street; thence along the center line of Linden street to the center line of Sixteenth street; thence easterly along the center line of Sixteenth street to the center line of Twelfth street; bounded on the west by the center line of Twelfth street; bounded on the west by the center line of Twelfth street.

WARD—PRECINCT NO. FIVE.

Place—Myrtle street, near Sixteenth street.

Clerks—LeRoy Harvey and O. D. A. J. Monteith and F. J. Green.

Clerks—A. L. Chickering and E. H. Clerks—J. J. Kennedy and O. B.

PRECINCT NO. 5.

No. 5, which shall consist of portion of the City of Oakland as follows:

Beginning on the north by the center line of Market street; on the east by the center line of Twelfth street; on the west by a line described as follows: Beginning at a point on the center line of Twelfth street; thence by the center line of Fifteenth street; thence along the line of Fifteenth street to the center line of Sixteenth street; thence westerly along the center line of Sixteenth street to the center line of Twentieth street.

WARD—PRECINCT NO. SIX.

Place—126½ Market street.

Clerks—G. F. Walker and C. R. Clerks—F. Burbeck and C. T. Glier.

Clerks—T. Selby and O. D. Whitney.

Clerks—F. H. Dorsaz and A. B.

PRECINCT NO. 6.

No. 6, which shall consist of portion of the City of Oakland as follows:

Beginning on the north by the center line of Twentieth street; on the east by the center line of Grove street; on the west by the center line of Twentieth street.

WARD—PRECINCT NO. SEVEN.

Place—126½ Castro street.

Clerks—S. J. Burpee and P. A. Clerks—W. T. Bacheider and E. T. W. French and J. N. King.

Clerks—W. E. Jones and J. L.

PRECINCT NO. 7.

No. 7, which shall consist of portion of the City of Oakland as follows:

Beginning on the north by the center line of Twentieth street; on the east by the center line of Grove street; on the west by the center line of Twentieth street.

WARD—PRECINCT NO. EIGHT.

Place—556 Eighteenth street.

Clerks—J. W. Tompkins and Fred H. Barry and Lewis Jones.

Clerks—A. Cuckerton and E. A. Clerks—R. T. Lyng and R. W.

PRECINCT NO. 8.

No. 8, which shall consist of portion of the City of Oakland as follows:

Beginning on the north by the center line of Twentieth street; on the east by the center line of San Pablo avenue; on the west by the center line of Twentieth street; thence along the center line of Twentieth street to the center line of Fifteenth street; thence southerly along the center line of Fifteenth street to the center line of Twelfth street; thence along the center line of Twelfth street to the center line of Grove street.

WARD—PRECINCT NO. NINE.

Place, 539 Sixteenth street.

Clerks—J. Laughtland and J. M. L. Champlin and L. M. O. McDonald and H. E. Ma.

Clerks—A. J. Rhodes and Oscar

PRECINCT NO. 9.

No. 9, which shall consist of portion of the City of Oakland as follows:

Beginning on the north by the center line of Twentieth street; on the center line of Broadway; on the west by the center line of Twentieth street; on the west by the center line of Twentieth street.

WARD—PRECINCT NO. TEN.

Place—410 Telegraph avenue.

Clerks—George Meredith and Geo. George Winchester and James Laughtland Knight and B. L. Clerks—R. R. Stedman and W.

PRECINCT NO. 10.

No. 10, which shall consist of portion of the City of Oakland as follows:

Beginning on the north by a line described as follows: Beginning at a point on the center line of Twelfth street; thence along the center line of Twelfth street to the center line of Fifteenth street; thence southerly along the center line of Fifteenth street to the center line of Twentieth street; thence along the center line of Twentieth street to the center line of Twentieth street.

WARD—PRECINCT NO. ELEVEN.

Place—Twentieth and San Pablo streets.

Clerks—C. Delancey and Thomas Trimmens and Frank Loeffert and J. J. Nagle.

Clerks—Fred Watchers and

PRECINCT NO. 11.

No. 11, which shall consist of portion of the City of Oakland as follows:

Beginning on the north by the center line of Twentieth street; on the east by the center line of San Pablo avenue; on the west by the center line of Twentieth street.

WARD—PRECINCT NO. ONE.

Place—122 Seventh street.

Clerks—G. J. Donnelly and James C. Partello and Ed. O'Brien.

Clerks—H. Collins and C. O'Grady.

Clerks—J. J. Towne and J. J.

WARD—PRECINCT NO. TWO.

Place—122 Seventh street.

Clerks—G. J. Donnelly and James C. Partello and Ed. O'Brien.

Clerks—H. Collins and C. O'Grady.

Clerks—J. J. Towne and J. J.

WARD—PRECINCT NO. THREE.

Place—122 Seventh street.

Clerks—G. J. Donnelly and James C. Partello and Ed. O'Brien.

Clerks—H. Collins and C. O'Grady.

Clerks—J. J. Towne and J. J.

WARD—PRECINCT NO. FOUR.

Place—122 Seventh street.

Clerks—G. J. Donnelly and James C. Partello and Ed. O'Brien.

Clerks—H. Collins and C. O'Grady.

Clerks—J. J. Towne and J. J.

WARD—PRECINCT NO. FIVE.

Place—122 Seventh street.

Clerks—G. J. Donnelly and James C. Partello and Ed. O'Brien.

Clerks—H. Collins and C. O'Grady.

Clerks—J. J. Towne and J. J.

WARD—PRECINCT NO. SIX.

Place—122 Seventh street.

Clerks—G. J. Donnelly and James C. Partello and Ed. O'Brien.

Clerks—H. Collins and C. O'Grady.

Clerks—J. J. Towne and J. J.

WARD—PRECINCT NO. SEVEN.

Place—122 Seventh street.

Clerks—G. J. Donnelly and James C. Partello and Ed. O'Brien.

Clerks—H. Collins and C. O'Grady.

Clerks—J. J. Towne and J. J.

WARD—PRECINCT NO. EIGHT.

Place—122 Seventh street.

Clerks—G. J. Donnelly and James C. Partello and Ed. O'Brien.

Clerks—H. Collins and C. O'Grady.

Clerks—J. J. Towne and J. J.

WARD—PRECINCT NO. NINE.

Place—122 Seventh street.

Clerks—G. J. Donnelly and James C. Partello and Ed. O'Brien.

Clerks—H. Collins and C. O'Grady.

Clerks—J. J. Towne and J. J.

WARD—PRECINCT NO. TEN.

Place—122 Seventh street.

Clerks—G. J. Donnelly and James C. Partello and Ed. O'Brien.

Clerks—H. Collins and C. O'Grady.

Clerks—J. J. Towne and J. J.

WARD—PRECINCT NO. ELEVEN.

Place—122 Seventh street.

Clerks—G. J. Donnelly and James C. Partello and Ed. O'Brien.

Clerks—H. Collins and C. O'Grady.

Clerks—J. J. Towne and J. J.

WARD—PRECINCT NO. TWELVE.

Place—122 Seventh street.

Clerks—G. J. Donnelly and James C. Partello and Ed. O'Brien.

Clerks—H. Collins and C. O'Grady.

Clerks—J. J. Towne and J. J.

WARD—PRECINCT NO. THIRTEEN.

Place—122 Seventh street.

Clerks—G. J. Donnelly and James C. Partello and Ed. O'Brien.

Clerks—H. Collins and C. O'Grady.

Clerks—J. J. Towne and J. J.

WARD—PRECINCT NO. FOURTEEN.

Place—122 Seventh street.

Clerks—G. J. Donnelly and James C. Partello and Ed. O'Brien.

Clerks—H. Collins and C. O'Grady.

Clerks—J. J. Towne and J. J.

WARD—PRECINCT NO. FIFTEEN.

Place—122 Seventh street.

Clerks—G. J. Donnelly and James C. Partello and Ed. O'Brien.

Clerks—H. Collins and C. O'Grady.

Clerks—J. J. Towne and J. J.

WARD—PRECINCT NO. SIXTEEN.

Place—122 Seventh street.

Clerks—G. J. Donnelly and James C. Partello and Ed. O'Brien.

Clerks—H. Collins and C. O'Grady.

Clerks—J. J. Towne and J. J.

WARD—PRECINCT NO. SEVENTEEN.

Place—122 Seventh street.

Clerks—G. J. Donnelly and James C. Partello and Ed. O'Brien.

Clerks—H. Collins and C. O'Grady.

Clerks—J. J. Towne and J. J.

WARD—PRECINCT NO. EIGHTEEN.

Place—122 Seventh street.

Clerks—G. J. Donnelly and James C. Partello and Ed. O'Brien.

Clerks—H. Collins and C. O'Grady.

Clerks—J. J. Towne and J. J.

WARD—PRECINCT NO. NINETEEN.

Place—122 Seventh street.

Clerks—G. J. Donnelly and James C. Partello and Ed. O'Brien.

Clerks—H. Collins and C. O'Grady.

Clerks—J. J. Towne and J. J.

WARD—PRECINCT NO. TWENTY.

Place—122 Seventh street.

Clerks—G. J. Donnelly and James C. Partello and Ed. O'Brien.

Clerks—H. Collins and C. O'Grady.

Clerks—J. J. Towne and J. J.

WARD—PRECINCT NO. TWENTY-ONE.

Place—122 Seventh street.

Clerks—G. J. Donnelly and James C. Partello and Ed. O'Brien.

Clerks—H. Collins and C. O'Grady.

Clerks—J. J. Towne and J. J.

WARD—PRECINCT NO. TWENTY-TWO.

Place—122 Seventh street.

Clerks—G. J. Donnelly and James C. Partello and Ed. O'Brien.

Clerks—H. Collins and C. O'Grady.

Clerks—J. J. Towne and J. J.

WARD—PRECINCT NO. TWENTY-THREE.

Place—122 Seventh street.

Clerks—G. J. Donnelly and James C. Partello and Ed. O'Brien.

Clerks—H. Collins and C. O'Grady.

Clerks—J. J. Towne and J. J.

WARD—PRECINCT NO. TWENTY-FOUR.

Place—122 Seventh street.

Clerks—G. J. Donnelly and James C. Partello and Ed. O'Brien.

Clerks—H. Collins and C. O'Grady.

Clerks—J. J. Towne and J. J.

WARD—PRECINCT NO. TWENTY-FIVE.

Place—122 Seventh street.

Clerks—G. J. Donnelly and James C. Partello and Ed. O'Brien.

Clerks—H. Collins and C. O'Grady.

Clerks—J. J. Towne and J. J.

WARD—PRECINCT NO. TWENTY-SIX.

Place—122 Seventh street.

Clerks—G. J. Donnelly and James C. Partello and Ed. O'Brien.

Clerks—H. Collins and C. O'Grady.

Clerks—J. J. Towne and J. J.

WARD—PRECINCT NO. TWENTY-SEVEN.

Place—122 Seventh street.

Clerks—G. J. Donnelly and James C. Partello and Ed. O'Brien.

Clerks—H. Collins and C. O'Grady.

Clerks—J. J. Towne and J. J.

WARD—PRECINCT NO. TWENTY-EIGHT.

Place—122 Seventh street.

Clerks—G. J. Donnelly and James C. Partello and Ed. O'Brien.

Clerks—H. Collins and C. O'Grady.

Clerks—J. J. Towne and J. J.

WARD—PRECINCT NO. TWENTY-NINE.

Place—122 Seventh street.

Clerks—G. J. Donnelly and James C. Partello and Ed. O'Brien.

C

[illegible]

the City of Oakland
north by the center
street, on the east by the
Jefferson street; on the
center line of 16th street,
by the center line of

PRECINCT NO.
WELVE.
Fourteenth street,
Canfield and O. C.
Miller and J. A. B. John-
morgan and J. H. Bad-
E. Jackson and J. J.

PRECINCT NO. 12.
which shall consist of
the City of Oakland
north by the center
street, on the east by the
Jefferson street, on the
center line of 12th street,
the center line of Mar-

WARD.
LAND TOWNSHIP.
PRECINCT NO. ONE.
Clay street, Oakland.
Patterson and P. J.
er and E. F. Thurber.
eller and Walter Tye.
B. Reader and C. M.

the City of Oakland
on the east by the
election pre-
cit:

PRECINCT NO. 1.
which shall consist of
the City of Oakland
north by the center
street, on the east by the
Washington street; on the
center line of Eighth street,
by the center line of

PRECINCT NO. TWO.
LAND TOWNSHIP.
Broadway, Oakland.
Moore and James Mc-
pel and S. T. Cable.
R. Crane and W. L.
W. H. Sunkler and

PRECINCT NO. 2.
which shall consist of
the City of Oakland
north by the center
street, on the east by the
Webster street; on the
center line of Eighth street,
by the center line of

PRECINCT NO.
THREE.
LAND TOWNSHIP.
myers's Stable, Oak-
C. Dalton and G. W.
Dudley and Max W.
ner and J. M. Heffer-
J. Hayselden and E.

PRECINCT NO. 3.
which shall consist of
the City of Oakland
north by the center
street, and its extension
dividing Brooklyn and
Townships on the east
line; on the south by the
center street and its ex-
tension dividing Brooklyn
and bounded on the
center line of Webster

PRECINCT NO. FOUR.
LAND TOWNSHIP.
12th street, Oakland.
Arper and E. M.
own and W. H. Friend.
and C. P. Tye.
F. Wohlfron and Laa

PRECINCT NO. 4.
which shall consist of
the City of Oakland
north by the center
street, and its exten-
sion, dividing Brook-
lyn Townships on the east
line; on the south by the
center street and its ex-
tension dividing Brooklyn
Township, and
by the center line of

PRECINCT NO. FIVE.
LAND TOWNSHIP.
theat cor. Eleventh
s, Oakland.
Bush and M. J.
ard and G. E. Gants.
on and C. Achard.
D. Hewitt and F. S.

PRECINCT NO. 5.
which shall consist of
the City of Oakland
north by the center
street; on the east by
Webster street; on the
center line of Tenth street,
by the center line of

PRECINCT NO. SIX.
LAND TOWNSHIP.
Eleventh and Wash-
and.
k and S. Menclison.
C. C. Beat-
and J. F. Kick.
B. Rittler and B. B.

PRECINCT NO. 6.
which shall consist of
the City of Oakland
north by the center
Broadway; on the
center line of Tenth street,
by the center line of

PRECINCT NO.
SEVEN.
LAND TOWNSHIP.
Hall, Oakland.
Thayer and R. J.
ing and H. Prentice.
C. C. Beat-
E. Bailey and J. J.

PRECINCT NO. 7.
which shall consist of
the City of Oakland
north by the center
Broadway; on the
center line of Thirteenth
street, by the center line of

PRECINCT NO. EIGHT.
LAND TOWNSHIP.
Daley's Stable,
um and Geo. J.
abee and C. H. Haw-
Kenney and J. W.
M. Sack and E. F.

PRECINCT NO. 8.
which shall consist of
the City of Oakland
north by the center

